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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,624. NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1900.—Ten Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:
TEN PAGES,
WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW
AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—It is reported from several points that Gen. Buller has recrossed the Tugela, and is now marching on Ladysmith. According to one account he should reach there to-day. Gen. Roberts reports all well at Mafeking Jan. 17. Commandant Pretorius, whose leg was amputated while a prisoner of the British, is to be released by Lord Roberts. There were ninety-three deaths from sunstroke in Buenos Ayres Saturday. The wife of Ambassador White at Berlin is ill with influenza.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

It is reported that Gov. Roosevelt will notify Messrs. Platt and Odell that he will not be a candidate for the Vice Presidency under any circumstances.

Arthur Sewall, Bryan's running mate in 1896, said yesterday that he always favored the acquisition of the Philippines, and that Mr. McKinley would be re-elected.

It is definitely asserted that Great Britain has ceded her right of dual control of the Nicaragua Canal.

Page 2.

Conferences of Republicans in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District are said to have had for their object the defeat of Leader Charles A. Hess at the primaries next September.

Fire in St. Louis yesterday caused a loss of between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000. One fireman was crushed to death by falling walls.

Page 3.

The State Employment Bureau charges that the "machine" monopolizes all public work here.

Two men gave a false alarm of fire, and while one of them was fleeing from arrest he was shot, the police say, by a revolver which fell from a policeman's pocket. The hospital doctors, however, found that the bullet coursed downward.

William and Charles Stark of Stapleton, who went clamming last Wednesday, have not returned, and it is feared they were carried out to sea by an icepack.

Charles E. Macrum, ex-United States Consul at Pretoria, arrived yesterday on the St. Paul with his family.

Frank T. Mowbray, formerly valet to Howard Gould, is suing the latter for $25,000 damages for an alleged breach of contract to provide for him after he was injured in obeying the orders of the defendant.

Page 4.

George Alamillo, a Cuban cigarmaker, is said to be dying at his home, in Williamsburg, as the result of a stab in the back with an umbrella.

Page 5.

Cardinal Gibbons in a sermon yesterday at Baltimore expressed his approval of the action of the House in the Roberts case.

A Sixth Avenue car was wrecked by a collision with a truck. The passengers escaped injury.

Several thousand persons witnessed a contest to decide the relative merits of two styles of fire trucks.

Page 8.

The Reorganization Committee of the United States Flour Milling Company has submitted a plan for the readjustment of the securities of that corporation.

Page 10.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters read his letter of resignation to his congregation yesterday, and many persons in the church were moved to tears.

Dr. George F. Shrady declared that New York City was in no danger from the epidemic of smallpox reported in several States.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

$500,000 FIRE IN NORWICH.

Factory of Hopkins & Allen Company, Makers of Fire Arms, Destroyed —Several Persons Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWICH, Conn., Feb. 4.—Fire was discovered by the watchman at the Hopkins & Allen Arms Company's building at 6 o'clock this morning, and by noon the entire factory, where guns, rifles, and smaller firearms were manufactured, were in ruins. It is thought the fire originated from an explosion, as the watchman claims he heard a loud report in the centre of the building, which was immediately followed by a sheet of flame. The water supply was deficient and the firemen made little headway. Before the fire was extinguished the factory, together with a half dozen smaller buildings, was consumed. The fire was one of the most stubborn and costly that has visited this city in many years, and the entire loss will amount to more than $500,000.

The front wall of the factory was considered dangerous to the firemen working about the building, and it was decided to remove it. The Police Department of the city took charge of the operation. A charge of dynamite was set off, with an explosion that shook the entire section. The wall was knocked down, but the flying bricks played havoc with the people nearby. One struck a boy named Hymon, tearing a hole in his head. He was taken to the hospital in a dying condition, and cannot live through the night. Two firemen were disabled and several of the bystanders injured, but not seriously.

Those who suffer most from the fire are the Hopkins & Allen Company, W. R. Carver and J. B. Stoddard, liverymen; Max Gordon & Son, junk dealers; E. A. Small, druggist; A. E. Chandler, A. S. Prentice, Mrs. George Coyle, and Mrs. M. A. Grover. The Hopkins & Allen Company employed 850 hands, and its yearly payroll amounted to $150,000. There was about $150,000 insurance on the factory building, while it is worth over double that amount. The factory was started in 1868. The concern made all kinds of pistols and single and breech-loading guns and rifles. Their goods were shipped all over the world, Russia and Mexico being the largest purchasers. It was one of the leading industries of Norwich.

WILL SEEK A NEW PLANET.

Prof. Pickering Thinks One Exists Between Mercury and the Sun.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—A party of scientists will leave Harvard University the middle of May to seek a new world—in other words, to look for an intermercurial planet. The expedition will be headed by William Henry Pickering, Professor of Astronomy, who will bear a large proportion of the expense out of his private purse. The university, however, gives its official approval to the expedition by footing the bills for special apparatus, by loaning such astronomical necessaries as Prof. Pickering may desire, and by sending H. W. Atwell to assist him.

In an interview, Prof. Pickering says:

"One of the great prizes of astronomy would be the discovery of a planet between Mercury and the sun. It is only because I believe that the time, apparatus, and the methods justify a belief that such a discovery may be made that I have given my approval to Harvard Observatory's contributing from its funds towards the expedition.

"The results may be very important. It may prove the existence of a planet nearer the sun than Mars. If it should be found large enough to observe, the result would be great enough to warrant any possible expenditures for future observations. No one would hesitate to ask for the greatest amount of money to observe it again."

BULLER CROSSES THE TUGELA AGAIN

Reported to Have Begun a March on Ladysmith.

NO OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION

He May Reach the Besieged Town To-day.

Boers Said to be Massing Again Near the Place—They Attack and Capture Ngutu in Zululand.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—A dispatch from Durban, dated Sunday, says:

"Gen. Buller crossed the Tugela River Friday night and is marching on Ladysmith. No definite news will be permitted to go out until Ladysmith is relieved."

Another dispatch from the same place, referring to Gen. Buller's recrossing the Tugela in the advance upon Ladysmith, says:

"It is probable that Gen. Buller crossed at a place above Trichard's Drift, and that, leaving the enemy to the right, he is marching to Acton Homes, whence the road to Ladysmith runs almost due east, through a fairly open country.

"It is expected here that he will reach Ladysmith to-morrow (Monday) night."

A dispatch from Ladysmith, Feb. 4, sent by heliograph from Signal Hill, says:

FIRING HEARD AT LADYSMITH.

"The garrison were very much cheered by hearing Gen. Buller's guns yesterday. The result of the engagement is not known. The Boers are again massing near Ladysmith, also moving another gun toward Surprise Hill. We are quite ready for them if they contemplate another attack."

Another report from Ladysmith, dated the previous day, says:

"Gen. Buller's guns have been heard again. Otherwise it is very quiet. We are awaiting further news of his progress.

"There have been no further developments here. Very few Boers remain northeast of the camp. The majority are concentrated south and west.

"The health of the garrison is improved."

From the head Boer laager a despatch has been received, dated Feb. 2, stating that "with the exception of desultory shots from Long Tom everything is quiet.

"Boers with artillery from the Vryheid district attacked the Ngutu magistracy, Zululand, Jan. 31, and captured the Magistrate and eleven white and thirty-four colored police, their horses, 340 rifles, and much ammunition. The prisoners were sent to Pretoria.

The Pietermaritzburg correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing yesterday, says:

BULLER SECURES THE ROAD.

"Gen. Buller has undoubtedly secured the road to Ladysmith, and should reach his objective this week. It is believed here that the object of the Boers in occupying Ngutu, Zululand, is to secure the road from Dundee to Vryheid in case of retreat.

"I learn from a reliable source that Gen. Joubert was seriously injured by a shell in the fight at Willow Grange, and that he will never be able to command again on horseback. My informant says that he has, in fact, retired from the field."

"The Boers admit that the attack on Ladysmith was a serious blunder, and would not have occurred if Gen. Joubert had been in command. Gen. Lucas Meyer played the coward at Talana and sheltered himself in a Red Cross wagon, shamming sickness. He has been unable to face the Boers since, and they threaten to shoot him.

"The Boers say Great Britain made a mistake in not sending Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood. I understand that they still have thousands of bags of flour stored in reserve at Delagoa Bay."

The Daily Telegraph has the following dispatch from Spearman's Camp, dated Sunday evening:

MESSAGES EXCHANGED.

"Messages are now freely exchanged between the camps of Gen. Buller and Gen. White—by night with calcium lamp, by day with heliograph. The men here are enthusiastic at the prospect of a speedy advance under Gen. Buller's instructions. A very large convoy with stores for the besieged garrison will accompany the relieving force. The Boers have repaired the road bridge over the Tugela at Colenso sufficiently for the passage of cavalry."

Winston Churchill, in a dispatch from Spearman's Camp, dated Feb. 3, says:

"The belief is general that all will be staked on the issue of the coming battle. It is probable that no press telegrams will be permitted to leave pending the operations.

"The fighting power, moral and material, of the army was never higher than it is now."

Another dispatch from the same place, dated Saturday night, says:

"The Boers fired from the hills on several squadrons of Bethune's Mounted Infantry, who were reconnoitring.

"They continue to set fire to the grass on the left of Mount Alice in order to destroy the cover of the British troops and to enable the Boers to see the advance."

WAR OFFICE HAS DISPATCHES.

Although there is no actual confirmation of the report that Gen. Buller has recrossed the Tugela on a third desperate attempt to relieve Ladysmith, it is known that the War Office has received several South African dispatches which have not yet been published, and if the advance is an actual fact, the secret is being well kept.

There are newspaper dispatches in plenty from Spearman's Camp up to Sunday, but there is no hint that an advance had been begun, and it is assumed in some quarters here that Lord Dundonald's reconnoissance in the district of Honger's Poort may be the only foundation for the statement that Gen. Buller has started.

On the other hand, dispatches from Ladysmith rather indicate that the advance is in operation by reporting heavy firing, on Friday and Saturday, from the directions of Potgieter's Drift and Colenso.

A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Ladysmith, dated yesterday, says:

"A report has reached us that one brigade has crossed the Tugela."

The reports that the Boers are reconcentrating around Ladysmith are also an indication that preparations are being made to resist Gen. Buller, or for an attempt at reattack upon the garrison in anticipation of his advance. The fact, however, that no firing has been reported, under yesterday's date, either from Ladysmith or Spearman's Camp, might be interpreted to mean either that the attempt had failed or that Gen. Buller had merely made a demonstration on Friday or Saturday.

Various rumors are current. One says that Gen. Buller is again attacking Spion Kop from the side of Gen. Lyttleton's camp. Another is that he received information from the owner of Spion Kop farm and crossed by fords further west than Trichard's Drift. The military authorities in London think it more likely that the crossing would be made east of Zwart's Kop.

ALL WELL AT MAFEKING.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The War Office has received the following from Lord Roberts, dated Cape Town, to-day:

"Mafeking well on Jan. 17. Trenches extended toward enemy's big gun battery, causing it to be vacated. Enemy now pushing back on northern, southern, and western sides; well out of rifle range. Otherwise no change in situation."

It is reported from Rensburg that the New Zealanders, Remington's Guides, and a squadron of Life Guards made a sweep of several miles along the hills adjacent to the British right flank on Saturday. One kopje occupied by Boers was rushed, the Boers clearing out after a slack resistance. One New Zealander was wounded. Small parties in the distance retreated whenever British horse appeared.

A correspondent from Cape Town, says:

"One principle that competent military observers deduce from our assaults on the Boer positions is that, with modern magazine rifles using smokeless powder, the defense is 10 to 1, as compared with the attack, while formerly the rule was 3 to 1. The results at Mafeking and Kimberley are evidence of this principle, equally with British experience at Magersfontein.

"A wonderful change is taking place in the army. The British are grasping the new conditions of warfare. Our scouts, mounted infantry, Remington's Guides, Little's Corps of Australians, and the New Zealanders are quite able now to cope with the Boers.

"Our infantry, when moving into action, now instinctively seek cover.

"The depression caused in England by the British reverses has not reached the camps, where the men are truly anxious to meet the enemy."

PRETORIUS TO BE RELEASED.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 3.—Correspondence has been exchanged between Lord Roberts and the Commandant General of the Boer forces at Pretoria regarding the release of Commandant Pretorius, whose leg has been amputated.

Lord Roberts says he does not wish to detain so gallant a soldier, and asks where he shall send him.

The reply to this communication states that Commandant Pretorius's wife desires to thank Lord Roberts for his kindness and asks him to send Pretorius to Gen. Methuen, stating that Gen. Cronje will then arrange for his conveyance home.

BOER REPORT FOR NATIVE USE.

MODDER RIVER, Feb. 3.—The Landrost at New Boshof read publicly on Jan. 26 the following telegram which he said he had just received:

"Lord Roberts is a prisoner; Gen. Buller has been killed. Nine thousand British have been killed and seven thousand captured. The British also lost forty-eight guns last Saturday."

REPORTED PLAN OF THE BOERS.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"From well-informed sources I learn that the Boer plan was, after the capture of Ladysmith, which was expected on Jan. 6, to send President Krüger to Europe, by way of Delagoa Bay, to appeal personally to the powers to stop the war and to save the two republics."

THREE MISTAKES OF THE WAR.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Spenser Wilkinson, in The Morning Post to-day, predicts that the war will end rightly in spite of all bungling. He says:

"When Lord Roberts is ready for the advance, a new complexion will be put on the campaign. There will be a strategical idea, and as this idea gradually reveals itself, what seemed an inextricable tangle of difficulties will in time present itself as a comparatively simple problem."

Then at great length Mr. Wilkinson proceeds to criticise "the three great blunders of policy, strategy, and tactics, to which all the disasters are directly attributable."

"The first mistake consisted in not making the war preparations adequate to the policy to be pursued, and in sending Sir George White to Ladysmith with an army too small to hold Natal. The second was the mistake in dispersing instead of concentrating Gen. Buller's forces. The third consisted of the attempts to force prepared positions like Colenso.

"Something, also, is due to the imperfect peace training, which has allowed army manoeuvres in which crowds of men have fired at similar crowds with blank cartridges in the open at 300 yards' distance.

"These mistakes, instead of being repeated, will be valuable lessons for the future."

PORTUGUESE OFFICIALS' LAX.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The correspondent of The Times at Lorenzo Marques, telegraphing on Saturday, again comments upon "the facility with which foreign mercenaries get through." This, in his opinion, suggests the existence of "an effective local organization enjoying the co-operation of the Portuguese officials." He says:

"In face of the experience of the last few days, it is hopeless to expect the exercise of any but the most perfunctory control of the rush toward the Transvaal."

Protest Against a Militia Ballot.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Executive Committee of the Society of Friends of the United Kingdom announces the adoption of a minute against the enforcement of the militia ballot, appealing to all Christians "to check the spirit of military imperialism that finds favor to-day." It is pointed out that under an existing statute an Order in Council can enforce compulsory military service, punishing as deserters those who, for conscience sake, refuse to fight.

F. W. Reitz to Publish a Pamphlet.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—F. W. Reitz, the Transvaal State Secretary, has written a pamphlet entitled "A Century Full of Wrong," which will appear in German here this week. It claims to give an authentic statement regarding the rise of the two Boer States. The Berlin publisher expects to sell 50,000 copies.

No German Claims at Present.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—It was stated at the German Foreign Office to-day that, with the release of the two missionaries, Pastors Harms and Struck, whom the British authorities have paroled and sent to Durban, Germany's negotiations with Great Britain have ceased for the present. The damage claims for the seizures of German vessels by British warships will not be presented until all the evidence bearing on the cases has been collected.

Holy Communion Service with Water.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—For the first time in the history of the South Congregational Church Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale's holy communion service was to-day administered with water. This departure has caused comment.

ROOSEVELT TO DECLINE

Will Tell Party Leaders He Will Not Accept Vice Presidency.

WOULD REFUSE NOMINATION

The Governor Firm in His Purpose Not to be a Candidate Under Any Circumstances.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—According to reliable authority Gov. Roosevelt intends to go to New York City soon to have a personal talk with Senator Platt and Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee. Close friends of the Chief Executive say that his purpose in making this trip will be to impress on Messrs. Platt and Odell, as representatives of the Republican State organization, that under no circumstances will he consent to become a candidate for Vice President and that he wants Messrs. Platt and Odell, as spokesmen for the party organization in this State, to convince the National leaders of the sincerity of his views regarding the matter and put an end to all further talk of his taking the second place on the National ticket.

Those who are in a position to know the Governor's views say that in the event that Messrs. Platt and Odell fail to stop the movement to have the Governor named as President McKinley's running mate by the Philadelphia Convention, and it is believed that Senator Platt is anxious to see him nominated, Gov. Roosevelt will firmly decline the nomination, even should he be the unanimous choice of the delegates.

The Governor has frequently told his friends that he is pleased with the position he now holds, and it is well understood that he desires another term in the Gubernatorial chair. He has certain big plans, particularly the improvement of the canals, which he wishes to carry out to a successful termination, and it is his earnest wish that he may remain in his present office until these objects are accomplished. It is admitted that certain machine leaders want to remove the Governor from State politics in which he has shown a desire to become more active than is desired by those who have been directing State affairs.

Just when the Governor will go to New York for his talk with the organization leaders is not known positively, but it may be any day. It is believed that when he does go he will not announce his intention publicly, but will slip out of the town quietly, and after his talk make a public announcement that no combination of circumstances can induce him to accept the second place on the National ticket.

It is pointed out by those who are in sympathy with the Governor that the National Convention will be held three months in advance of the State Convention which will nominate candidates for the various State offices, and should Gov. Roosevelt's wishes in regard to the Vice Presidency be ignored he will have sufficient time to positively decline to accept the nomination of the National Convention and still make a fight for renomination for Governor. His friends say he has gained strength among Republicans in this State since he assumed his present office, and they predict that he is to-day strong enough to force the State machine to renominate him for Governor, should such a step be necessary on his part.

The friends of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff have been much exercised over the talk that the Republican organization was working to have Gov. Roosevelt nominated for Vice President, and they are anxiously awaiting the result of the Governor's talk with the State leader. Mr. Wooruff is still in the race, and his friends have been boasting that he will have the seventy-two delegates from New York to the Philadelphia Convention.

COSTLY LAND IN THE ORANGES.

$3,000 Paid for Three Feet Frontage and $1,750 Asked for One Foot.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 4.—Three feet of land on Main Street, this city, was sold last week at $1,000 a front foot. The price is the highest ever paid for real estate in the Oranges, and, with one exception, the highest ever demanded for property in this vicinity. The costly three feet was bought by Peter D. Romer, an undertaker, from John B. Stetson, the Philadelphia hat manufacturer. Romer has a large brick building which adjoined the Stetson property and stood directly on the line, so that a building which might be erected on the Stetson lot would shut off all the undertaker's light and prevent him from getting to his back door except through the building. The hat manufacturer wanted to sell him the entire lot, and when the undertaker refused to buy more than three feet he was compelled to pay $3,000 for it.

The other high-priced land referred to is in Harrison Street, East Orange. J. B. Eggleston opened a new street through his property, leaving a strip a foot wide on the south side, adjoining the residence of James B. Dill, the lawyer. Dill wanted the foot strip so that he could have a frontage on the new street, but Eggleston demanded $1,750 for the twelve inches of ground, and the negotiations were declared off by the lawyer. This was two years ago, but the incident is commemorated by a big board fence with a "for sale" sign on it which Eggleston erected on the foot of land, and which stands directly in front of the windows of the lawyer's library.

WASHINGTON'S NEW HOTEL.

Large Structure Will Replace the Present Willard Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Joseph E. Willard, the owner of Willard's Hotel, one of the oldest and most familiar of Washington hotels, has accepted the plans of the architects of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York for a new building to take the place of the old one, which is soon to be demolished.

The new hotel building is to be of magnificent proportions and architectural pretensions. Neither time nor money is to be spared by Mr. Willard in the construction of this building. Many plans have been offered, but none was considered either fine or broad enough to satisfy the man whose ambition is to add a notable structure to the city.

The workmen who are to tear down the old hotel will begin the work of demolition on Pennsylvania Avenue, leaving the Fourteenth Street and F Street sides available for use until the front can be completed and occupied. It is understood that one feature of the hotel will be a commodious hall or rotunda, which it is believed will at once become a resort and "exchange" for politicians and others.

Canadian Prohibitionists Active.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 4.—The Prohibitionists of the Dominion at the first available opportunity will cause to be introduced in Parliament a resolution to the effect that, in view of the fact that several provinces had declared for prohibition, Parliament should pass laws prohibiting the sale of liquor as a beverage in such provinces.

New Post Office Sub-Station.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—On Feb. 15 the Post Office Department will establish another sub-station of the Post Office of New York at 1 Mott Street. It will be known as Sub-Station No. 133.

Train De Luxe for Cleveland.
Leaves New York every day at 5:30 P. M., arrives Cleveland next morning for breakfast via New York Central—Lake Shore. No excess fare. —Adv.

GREAT BRITAIN CEDES HER RIGHTS

Will Have No Voice in Nicaragua Canal Affairs.

THE TREATY TO BE MODIFIED

Clause Providing for Dual Control Will Be Stricken Out.

Asks Nothing in Return for Granting the United States Exclusive Jurisdiction Over the Waterway.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The United States and Great Britain, it was definitely learned to-night, have reached an amicable agreement respecting the operations of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as affecting the right of construction and control by the United States of the proposed Nicaragua Canal.

The result marks the termination of conferences between the officials of the State Department and Lord Pauncefote of fully a year's duration, during which a number of meetings were held and the subject fully discussed by the representatives of the Governments interested.

Great Britain agrees to a modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, by which she practically relinquishes any claims respecting a dual control of the Nicaragua Canal after it shall have been constructed. The result, therefore, is to eliminate that feature of the treaty bearing on the subject of dual control and to leave the United States free to construct and thereafter control this great interoceanic waterway.

In all the discussions which have been had both in Congress and out of it for a number of years over the proposed canal the question of England's rights under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty has formed a prominent feature, and on more than one occasion has given rise to the query whether or not the United States Government had the moral right to provide for the construction of the canal without a modification of the treaty.

From the same authoritative quarter it is ascertained that England has made no demands for a quid pro quo for her abandonment of whatever rights she may have had under the treaty and which she now promises to relinquish.

Just what shape the agreement between the Governments interested is to take is not stated, though it is assumed that some formal instrument will be drafted and sent to the Senate for its confirmation.

CHOATE AND SALISBURY CONFER

Devote Three Days to Discussing the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—United States Ambassador Choate conferred with Lord Salisbury at the Foreign Office last Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. It is believed that the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty was talked of, and it is also believed that, if Great Britain will consent to yield her position in the Nicaragua Canal matter, this is an opportune moment to ask something in return.

What that something may be is conjecture purely, as neither the British Foreign Office nor the United States Embassy has any communication to make regarding the interchange of ideas on subjects pending and not yet completed.

HE PRODDED A POLICEMAN.

Thereupon Orange's Dusky Guardian of the Peace Arrested Broker John D. Everitt.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 4.—Crowds in Main Street last night were treated to the spectacle of a fashionably dressed man who was recognized as one of the most prominent citizens of Orange, being dragged along the street under arrest by a negro policeman. Both men were angry, and talked in loud tones. They were followed to Police Headquarters by several hundred men, women, and boys.

The prisoner was John D. Everitt of the Wall Street brokerage firm of Benwell & Everitt, who lives in Central Avenue, Orange, and is connected with most of the public movements in the city. Mr. Everitt is a member of the New England Society, which has its rooms in the Music Hall Building. The entrance to the society's rooms and to the theatre are the same. The society held a meeting last night, and at the same time a performance was given in the theatre by the Alma Chester Dramatic Company.

When Mr. Everitt arrived at the entrance to the building shortly before 8 o'clock there was a crowd of several hundred persons in front, waiting for admission to the theatre. The crush to get into the theatre was so great that Manager Dodd had given instructions to open the doors only enough to admit a few of the playgoers at a time, to prevent crowding at the box office.

Policeman Clayborne Patterson, the only colored man on the Orange police force, was on duty at the entrance, and when Mr. Everitt pushed his way through the crowd and demanded admittance the officer told him he would have to wait and take his turn with the rest.

"I am a member of the New England Society and a Director in the association which owns this building," said Mr. Everitt, "and I order you to let me in at once."

"I can't help who or what you are. I have my orders and I'm going to obey them," returned the policeman, who then turned his back upon the New England man and proceeded to give his attention to the crowd, ignoring Mr. Everitt entirely.

After trying without avail to attract the officer's attention by prodding him with the walking stick he carried, Mr. Everitt lost his temper and pushed his way through the crowd and, it is alleged, struck Patterson with his fist. He was at once seized by the policeman and taken to the station house, as described. Patterson preferred a charge of disorderly conduct against him, and Sergt. McCarthy paroled Mr. Everitt until this morning at 8 o'clock.

When the case was brought before Police Justice Bray this morning he said that, as Patterson was not on regular duty at the time of the arrest, but was detailed at the theatre, and his services paid for by the management of Music Hall, he would not consider the charge of disorderly conduct unless it was made by Manager Dodd. The latter refused to make any complaint against Mr. Everitt, and he was discharged.

TALK OF CLARK'S SUCCESSOR.

Believed in Helena that the Montana Senator Will Be Unseated—He May Try to Succeed Carter.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 4.—The belief seems to be spreading in Montana that United States Senator W. A. Clark will be excluded from his seat by the Senate, whose Committee on Privileges and Elections is now investigating the charges of bribery and corruption in connection with his election one year ago. Almost every politician of note has been summoned to Washington to testify either pro or con, and while they are about equally balanced, the belief that Clark will be expelled is based largely upon the action of the Supreme Court in disbarring John B. Welcome, Clark's manager, and the testimony of State Senator W. A. Clark of Madison County, who swore that he was paid $10,000 by Welcome to vote for his namesake.

With this belief so current, the "slate writers" are already discussing the question of who will be his successor. J. H. Durston, editor of The Anaconda Standard, receives the most prominent mention in this connection. Durston came to Montana twelve years ago, with the founding of that paper. In fact, he named the paper after the Syracuse (N. Y.) Standard, whose employ he had just left.

Owing to the fact that Senator Clark held the exclusive Associated Press franchise in Butte for his paper, The Butte Miner, Durston was compelled to establish his plant at Anaconda, twenty-seven miles distant.

W. S. Conrad and J. K. Toole are also mentioned. Gov. R. S. Smith is understood to be an aspirant. He is in Washington but declares will not call an extra session which would preclude his own incumbency unless he resigns and is appointed Senator by the present Lieutenant Governor, a contingency which is regarded as remote.

Senator Clark, if removed, it is understood, will again be a candidate this Winter, and as Senator Carter's term expires March 4 the coming Legislature will probably have an opportunity to elect two Senators. The probabilities are that the Legislature will be closely divided between the Democrats and Republicans with the chances favoring the former.

SEWALL FAVORS EXPANSION.

Bryan's 1896 Running Mate Indorses Mr. McKinley's Policy, and Says He Will Be Re-elected.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.—Arthur Sewall of Bath, Me., late Democratic candidate for Vice President, is among the passengers of the Australia who have been released from quarantine. Mr. Sewall has returned from a visit to Honolulu, where he spent a month with his son, Harold M. Sewall, special agent of the United States in Hawaii.

"I have always favored the acquisition of the Philippines after the Paris treaty," said Mr. Sewall to-day. "The United States should stand with the Administration in all that is being done to hold the Philippines; they are worth retaining.

"Mr. McKinley will be renominated and re-elected. Mr. Bryan, too, will be renominated, but I fear that he cannot win the goal. The fact is, the country has been too prosperous to warrant any hope of a change in the National Administration, and people are slow to take up reform measures when times are as good as they are at present.

"No, I am not a candidate for the Vice Presidency again. I believe it is poor policy on the part of the Democracy to select any candidate from the State where no electoral votes may be expected, and, moreover, I am not ambitious to make the race again. If the Democrats call upon me again, however, I could not refuse to do my duty."

Mr. Bryan Takes a Rest.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Feb. 4.—Col. William Jennings Bryan devoted the entire day to rest. He did not make a single speech, and he went to bed early. To-morrow he will visit the cities of Pittsfield and North Adams. Speeches will be made at each place, and on the following day he will enter Connecticut, speaking at Hartford and Bridgeport. This will conclude his tour of New England.

MINISTER NOT A FIGHTER.

Went to Ramseys to Relieve the Rev. J. N. Trompen and Did Nothing but Listen to His Sermon.

RAMSEYS, N. J., Feb. 4.—The Rev. J. N. Trompen, pastor of the Christian Reformed Church of this place, who was suspended by the Classis of Bergen and Passaic last Tuesday, preached as usual to-day, while the minister sent to fill the pulpit sat in a pew in the church and listened. The Classis directed the Rev. E. O. Van Duyn of Montville to come here and conduct services. He came and found Constable Henry Goestchius in the church, and a dozen members of the congregation awaiting a chance to aid him in holding possession.

The church members appeared to expect that the supply minister would adopt violent methods to obtain possession, and made preparations to resist force with force. Mr. Van Duyn, however, is a man of peace. He reached the town early, and looked the situation over. Then he went to Mr. Trompen, and told him he had been sent to preach in the church. Mr. Trompen replied that he did not recognize the suspension, and would not consent to the occupancy of his pulpit by another, and, even if he did, the congregation would not allow such a recognition of what it held to be the illegal action of the Classis in deposing its minister.

Mr. Van Duyn replied to the effect that, under these circumstances, he would content himself with the formal demand to be allowed to preach. Mr. Trompen replied that the demand was refused. Mr. Van Duyn said that in that case, if there was no objection, he would occupy a sitting in the church and listen to the sermon. Mr. Trompen expressed his delight at having such an auditor, and a little later when Mr. Trompen ascended the pulpit Mr. Van Duyn was sitting in a pew. The outsiders who flocked to the church in the hope of seeing some sort of a struggle were disappointed.

There seems to be every probability that the Rev. Mr. Trompen will remain pastor of the church, but whether the church will remain a member of the Christian Reformed Classis is another question. The congregation, almost without exception, is standing by Mr. Trompen and if he is finally deposed from the ministry of the Christian Reformed denomination, then the whole congregation is likely to follow him into some other sect. The Rev. Mr. Trompen is charged with cruelly treating a child which he had adopted from a Western institution. He has made an emphatic denial of the charge.

CITIZENS IN SALOONS.

Anti-Saloon League to Exhibit Photographs of Prominent Men.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 4.—For some time the work of taking interior photographs of prominent saloons in this city has been secretly progressing, and now the Anti-Saloon League announces that it will soon exhibit views containing the faces of well-known citizens, and consequently there is considerable dismay.

FATAL ICE YACHT TRIP.

Special to The New York Times.

SAG HARBOR, N. Y., Feb. 4.—B. Charles Berdan and William Thomasson went sailing in an ice yacht at this place this morning, and, falling through a weak spot, were drowned. Their bodies have not yet been recovered. The men were married. Widows and large families of children are survivors in each case.

Beautiful, Swift, and Sure.
The "Royal Limited," exquisite in all appointments, leaves New York, South Ferry, foot of Liberty St., daily, 3 P. M.; arrives Washington 8 P. M. Unexcelled Dining and Café Car Service.—Adv.

BECKHAM OUTWITS THE REPUBLICANS

Decides to Move Democratic Seat of Government to Louisville.

LEGISLATORS TO MEET TO-DAY

Contest Boards Will Award All Offices to Democrats.

Gen. Castleman Is Organizing Company of Guards to Aid the Police in Protecting Beckham's Forces.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 4.—It is announced to-night that the Democratic seat of government for Kentucky will be established here to-morrow.

J. C. W. Beckham and the Democratic members of the House and Senate arrived in Louisville to-day, and to-night a conference was held, at which the transfer of the Legislature to this city was decided on.

The two houses of the Legislature will be called to order in the morning, probably in the chambers of the General Council. A quorum of both branches will be present. The Election Contest Board will also meet here and decide the contests for offices below that of Lieutenant Governor. The Republican contestees will not be on hand to make a defense and the offices will be given to the Democrats. These offices include Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Commissioner of Agriculture, Commissioner of Public Instruction, and Attorney General.

DECISION IS REACHED.

The matter was not decided until nearly midnight to-night, and then it was verified by South Trimble, Speaker of the House of Representatives. It was kept quiet to prevent an inkling of Democratic intentions reaching Frankfort for fear Gov. Taylor would send troops here to try to prevent the meeting.

The plan to have the Democratic members of the Legislature to meet here had already been well matured before the conference. Preliminary steps in this direction had been taken at the meetings of those members held in the Capital Hotel at Frankfort, since the State buildings have been surrounded by soldiers.

The Democratic legislators there adopted a concurrent resolution for adjournment to Louisville, and this fact was made known early in to-day's conference.

It was stated by members of the Legislature present that requests had been made at Frankfort by persons connected with Gov. Taylor's administration that Democratic members of the Legislature would be arrested if that step was necessary to secure their attendance upon the session of the Legislature called by the Republican Governor to meet at London, Ky., next Tuesday. These members asserted they had been warned not to return to Frankfort.

PLAN FOR PROTECTION.

The matter of protection against possible aggressive action by the Republican administration was also considered. It was declared to be the purpose of the Democrats to do nothing that would tend to provoke a conflict or to indicate that it was their intention to forcibly antagonize Gov. Taylor's administration. Measures to protect the Democratic legislators and State officers, however, were thought to be necessary.

Gen. Castleman had already communicated to Mr. Beckham his acceptance of the position of Adjutant General, to which he was appointed last night by the Democratic Executive. The General took active part in the discussion of this phase of the plans, and it is said ample arrangements were made to protect the members of the Democratic administration from molestation by Gov. Taylor's forces.

It is said that Gen. Castleman has begun the organization of a company of State Guards, but it is thought that the main reliance of the Democrats will be placed at least for the present in the police force of the city and the constabulary of the county.

WILL RECOGNIZE BECKHAM.

The Mayor and city officers and the Sheriff of the county are Democrats, and will undoubtedly recognize Beckham as Governor. The number of men at their command is considerable, and the ample arrangements mentioned as having been made are believed to be in the direction of strengthening this force.

Mr. Beckham to-night denied himself to all callers save the closest adherents of his administration.

Several Republican leaders were in town to-day, among them some members of the Legislature, but they knew nothing of what the Democrats were doing, and held no conferences among themselves as far as known.

FRANKFORT IS DESERTED

Members of the Legislature Have Left the City—Gov. Taylor Orders Release of Walker.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 4.—Armed conflict between the civil authorities of Franklin County and the National Guard of the State of Kentucky has been averted, and unless new causes should come to the front there is small likelihood that the political situation in this city will again become as

threatening as it has been during the last thirty-six hours.

Gov. Taylor this morning ordered the release of Alonzo Walker, for the possession of whom Judge Moore had declared that Sheriff Suter would swear in a posse, and take possession of the Capitol grounds if such an extreme measure became necessary.

While not recognizing in his action the existence of the writ of habeas corpus which had been sworn out in behalf of Walker, Gov. Taylor, by releasing the man, removed the most threatening sign of trouble. The commanding officers of the troops which guard the Capitol grounds are careful to say that the situation is entirely a military affair, and that they extend the writ of habeas corpus very little consideration, but whether they regard it or not, Walker is free, and Sheriff Suter will not be called upon to summon forces in the attempt to secure his release.

The appalling consequences which would follow such an effort on the part of the Sheriff were too much for the more conservative members of the Democratic Party, and it was decided that no matter what Judge Moore should say as an individual, there would be no attempt to take possession of the Capitol grounds by force of arms. Even if Walker had been held a much longer time than he actually was held, no effort, the Democratic leaders decided, should be made for his rescue after the writ of habeas corpus had failed.

Various rumors were circulated in regard to the reasons for the sudden release of Mr. Walker, among them being a report that his release by order of Gov. Taylor was in deference to a telegram from Washington advising his discharge. Gov. Taylor was too busy to be seen in regard to the matter, but Adjt. Gen. Collier emphatically denied that any such reason existed for Walker's release.

"The idea is absurd," said Gen. Collier. "No such telegram has been received, either from the authorities at Washington of from any one else. Mr. Walker's arrest was simply a matter of military discipline. He was not discharged, but simply given his liberty until arrangements can be made for his trial by court-martial. When this will be has not been determined as yet, and probably will not be at present. Mr. Walker was not even paroled, although he offered to sign a formal parole. But we did not consider this necessary, as he promised to be on hand when his trial was called, and his word is sufficient."

Col. Roger Williams, in speaking of the arrest and release, said:

"A wrong impression apparently prevails in regard to the reasons for the arrest. Walker was heard to make statements two days before his arrest that were regarded as mutinous, and persons overhearing his remarks made affidavit to that effect. Those affidavits are now on file with the Governor. The order for his arrest was accordingly made out by Gov. Taylor, and we were only waiting for a favorable opportunity to arrest him. His arrest at the time it did occur was as unlooked for by us as it was by him, and was more of an accident than a design. Mr. Walker himself will tell you that the order for his arrest was read to him two minutes after he was arrested. It is simply nonsense to say that he was confined because he pinned a court notice on the Governor's door."

Members of the Legislature are exceedingly scarce in Frankfort to-day. Nearly every member has left the city, the Republicans having gone in the direction of London and the majority of the Democrats supposedly to their homes, although a small number of them have gone to Cincinnati. Few, if any of the Democrats who have gone will return to Frankfort until after the session of the Legislature, which is called for Tuesday at London, has been held, although a large number of them expect to be present at the funeral of Mr. Goebel.

As a usual thing many members leave the city on Saturday and spend Sunday at their homes, but the exodus has never been so complete as at this time.

There have been numerous rumors all day that the Democrats intended to hold a session of their own at some place in the State outside of Frankfort. Sometimes the rumor named Covington, and sometimes it was London. The report could not be substantiated in any way, however.

Representative G. T. Berry, who was about the only member of the House around the the Capitol Hotel to-day, said that he had been advised to go away from Frankfort until after the Republicans had started their session in London, but said that he had decided to remain here. He denied that there was any intention to hold a Democratic session of the Legislature at some place outside of the capital of the State.

LEGISLATORS IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 4.—Thirty-two members of the Kentucky Legislature, all Democrats, are to-night making the hotels and homes of friends in Cincinnati an asylum of refuge from whatever unknown and unpleasant possibilities in the capital city of their own State to-morrow might have in store for them.

It has been ascertained that thirty-two of them, including eight Senators, are here, although only seventeen can be found at hotels. They report that four Senators and five Representatives have been left in Frankfort, a number sufficient to convene the Legislature there.

The legislative contingent lodging here expect to have the programme wired to them in the morning. They are no doubt acting under the orders of the steering committee.

The presence of the Kentucky legislators here has called to mind the fact that Democratic members of the Ohio Senate fled in a body to Kentucky in 1886 and extended their tour to Chattanooga. It was claimed that tally sheet forgeries at Cincinnati and Columbus had given certain members their seats, and the trip to Kentucky at that time was made to avoid arrest during the filibustering over contested seats.

GOEBEL TO LIE IN STATE

Body Will Be Taken to Covington To-day, but Will Be Interred in Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 4.—It practically has been decided that the body of Senator William Goebel will be buried in Frankfort in the cemetery overlooking the Kentucky River, where lie the remains of Daniel Boone, Vice President Richard Johnson, and several Kentucky Governors, eminent jurists, and soldiers.

Arthur and Justus Goebel, Senator-elect Joe Blackburn, S. J. Shackelford, Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and Warden Lillard visited the cemetery to-day and spent some time in looking over the ground with a view to selecting a suitable spot for the last resting place of Mr. Goebel. Though no definite decision was reached, a spot in the vicinity of the immense shaft erected in honor of Kentucky's dead soldiers, nearly the highest point in the beautiful cemetery, was favored, and will probably be selected.

To-morrow Clement Barnbury, an artist and sculptor of Cincinnati, will take a death mask of Mr. Goebel, to be used for a statue, which will probably be erected in Frankfort.

Although the burial will take place in Frankfort, in accordance with the wishes of the friends of the dead man the funeral services will be held in Covington, his late home. The body will be taken to Covington to-morrow on a special train, which will leave here about 6 or 7 o'clock. The train will consist of three cars, one car for the casket and the pall bearers. A private car will be furnished for the relatives of the dead man, while a sleeper will be furnished for the members of the legislative committee, which has not yet been selected; Judges of the Court of Appeals, and other political friends.

Tuesday morning the body will be conveyed to Odd Fellows' Hall in Covington, and from 8.30 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock in the evening will lie in state, the hall being kept open in the evening to allow the working people an opportunity to view the body.

The funeral services will be extremely simple, in deference not only to the wishes of Mr. Goebel, but also of the members of his family. There will be a guard of honor in Covington selected by Arthur and Justus Goebel, consisting of fifty citizens, but outside of this there will be no ceremony or display of any kind.

The names of the pall bearers were not decided upon until late in the evening. They are as follows:

Honorary Pall Bearers—J. S. C. Blackburn, Gen. Joseph H. Lewis, Judge W. S. Pryor, J. B. McCreary, Phil B. Thompson, James H. Mulligan, Louis Descognets, Samuel J. Shackelford, Joseph L. Rinnock, Joseph W. Pugh, Zaee Phelps, W. B. Haldeman, Charles B. Pointz, and Morton K. Yontz.

The following active pall bearers will act in Frankfort: "Jack" Chin, Charles C. McChord, Ed Fennell, James M. Richardson, Henry George, Eph Lillard, Willard Mitchell, Charles M. Lewis, John Grayot, John K. Hendrick, John Fulton, Urey Woodson, Joseph Blackburn, Jr., Allie W. Young, R. B. Franklin, and Percy Haley.

Wednesday morning the body will be brought back to Frankfort and placed in the big ballroom of the Capitol Hotel, where it will lie in state all that day. Some apprehension is felt of trouble on that day, as it is believed that from thirty to fifty thousand strangers will be in the city, and bitter feeling engendered by his death may result in a clash. Precautions are being taken, irrespective of party, to prevent trouble, and no serious outbreak is looked for.

The interment will take place Thursday from the Capitol Hotel, but the actual arrangements for the burial have as yet not been decided on.

Plans for the raising of funds by popular subscription for the erection of a monument are rapidly taking shape. It is the usual custom in Kentucky for the Legislature to make an appropriation for a monument in honor of a dead Governor. In addition to this appropriation, which Democratic leaders say is certain to be made, it is planned either to provide in the appropriation bill or in a separate resolution for a legislative committee in whose hands will be placed the funds for the erection of the monument, and who will be authorized to accept funds raised by popular subscription, which will be added to the State appropriation. It is also planned to have committees appointed in Covington, Bowling Green, Owensboro, Frankfort, and Louisville to receive funds for this purpose.

Besides the monument, a suitable tablet, to mark the spot where Mr. Goebel was shot, will be provided for.

ALL QUIET AT LONDON

No Armed Mountaineers in the Kentucky Town—Republicans Begin to Assemble.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Ky., Feb. 4.—Fifteen Republicans, of whom twelve are Representatives and the others Senators, arrived here this afternoon from Frankfort to attend the coming meeting of the Legislature which will be convened in the old seminary building here on Tuesday noon.

There will be a caucus of the Republicans to-morrow afternoon unless they are called to Frankfort by Gov. Taylor.

It is the general opinion of the members present that there will be a quorum here by the latter part of the week, as the Sergeant at Arms pro tem., who will be elected Tuesday, will appoint a number of deputies and arrest all the absent members he can find and bring them to the meeting place of the Legislature. If the Democratic members do not elude these deputies it is believed that enough can be brought in to make a quorum by Friday at the latest.

Representative Slack, who has been the recognized leader of the Republicans, says he feels that a quorum can be secured unless the Democratic members leave the State, which they have threatened to do. He also believes that the death of Senator Goebel will cause the Democratic forces to disintegrate, and that the leaders will have trouble among themselves, and will not work in the harmonious manner they did under Goebel's guidance. Besides, the leading Democrats, he says, are getting tired of the prolonged fight, as they fear it will blight their future prospects.

Representative Haswell, who is another leader for the Republicans, says he is heartily tired of politics; that he wishes he was out of it, but he will stay until his present term expires, and will never try to go back to the Legislature. He says it is getting too hot for him, and that he wants to retire to private life.

The citizens of London have made all provisions for entertaining every man who comes here to attend the Legislature, and they say that nobody need hesitate about coming for fear they will not get accommodations. They insist that London is not the feud town it has been painted; that no feud has ever been known in this county, and no person has been killed here for more than ten years.

The outlook here to-night is for little, if any, trouble.

The rumors that have become current that armed mountaineers have gathered in London to intimidate Democratic legislators are absolutely without foundation. The town is as peaceful and tranquil as a country village in any other part of the country, and there are no armed men within its limits or lurking in the adjacent country, as far as is known by the London citizens.

Judge Brown of the Circuit Court, after issuing a statement tending to refute all such allegations, said to-night:

"Any man, no matter what his politics are, is as safe in London as though he was in his own house. There is nothing but emptiness to all these rumors regarding armed intervention from the mountaineers when the Legislature convenes here.

"This is a peaceable community, and it is lawabiding. That I can assert. Not since the war has there been any trouble in London, except some time ago, when the Marshal shot an escaping prisoner.

"We have but one policeman, and he is the town marshal. We do not need any more. If trouble were started, the citizens would immediately turn out and quell it. They won't stand for it under any circumstances. Let the Legislature come here; there will be no trouble."

E. H. Hackney, Chairman of the Township Board of Trustees, and Chairman of the Township Democratic Committee, declared that there will be no extra officers sworn in during the coming session of the Legislature. This is the feeling generally expressed.

A company of State militia under Capt. Powell is expected to arrive to-morrow from Barboursville.

There are only three small hotels in the town, but the citizens have expressed a willingness to throw open their homes and entertain the members of the Legislature with true Kentucky hospitality.

GOV. ROOSEVELT ON GOEBEL.

Says All Decent Citizens Should Support Gov. Taylor.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—Gov. Roosevelt read this morning of the death of William Goebel, and said:

"It is to be regretted that such acts of violence can take place in this country, but at the same time, our sympathy must be tempered by the realization that the dead politician himself established a violent and equally fatal precedent. If further bloodshed is to come, it must lie at the doors of those who conspired to accomplish by force what they failed to accomplish by fraud during a State election.

"Gov. Taylor is entitled to the heartiest support of every decent citizen in the United States in his effort to establish the fact that the will of the people expressed at the polls is not to be thwarted by shotguns and lawlessness."

WESTERN FREIGHT SCHEDULE.

Merchants' Association Objects to the New Classification.

In connection with a meeting to be held in Chicago Feb. 6 for the purpose of hearing complaints of shippers concerning the workings of a new schedule of freight rates, known as Western Classification No. 30, put into effect by the Western Classification Committee, the Merchants' Association of New York has sent a communication to the committee setting forth its objections to the new schedule. Concerning the abolition of mixed car load rates, the association says this action is particularly severe on the Eastern grocery houses. "Under this change," it adds, "it is doubtful if in certain territory such houses will be able to continue their trade relations."

The association also strongly protests against the widening of the difference between carload lots and less than carload lots. "We believe," it says, "that this is unjust, in that it is a discrimination against small dealers in favor of large dealers."

Protest is also made against the change in the new classification providing for the proper protection of goods in transit. On this point the association says: "Wood pulp boxes are lighter in weight than wooden cases, and therefore make a considerable saving to the shipper, and, no other reason having been advanced, it looks very much as though the railroads were making a prohibitive rate on them for the purpose of forcing the shipper to use a box which is heavier and which, consequently, will make it and its contents weigh more and require a larger payment per 100 pounds."

Knights of Columbus Festivities.

The annual entertainment of the New Amsterdam Council, No. 217, Knights of Columbus, will take place this evening in the Lenox Lyceum. A minstrel show and vaudeville performance will form part of the entertainment, which will be followed by a reception. The arrangements are in charge of John T. Morgan and P. H. Dunn.

UNION PACIFIC AT TACOMA.

Officials from New York to Select a Terminal There—Ten Miles of Rockefeller's Road Bought.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Feb. 4.—Several high Union Pacific officials will leave New York this week for Tacoma to secure terminals here for the entrance of that railroad to Puget Sound. This news comes in telegrams received to-day. The party will include E. H. Harriman, Chairman of the Union Pacific Directorate, and Vice President Cornish.

They will be accompanied by President Mellen of the Northern Pacific, whose bold stand in last year's Clearwater controversy has challenged the attention of railroad men in the Northwest. At that time the Oregon Railway and the Great Northern were exchanging traffic between Spokane and Portland. The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company then began building in the Northern Pacific's Idaho territory. President Mellen resented this, and put such immense forces in the field that the Northern Pacific had the Clearwater country gridironed with tracks before the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company could even secure the right of way. After a vigorous contest lasting several weeks a six months' truce was declared. The time expires to-morrow.

President Mellen then requested the Union Pacific to give him trackage rights from Wallula to Portland over the Oregon Railway and Navigation lines on the Columbia River, his alternative being that the Northern Pacific would otherwise parallel the Oregon Railway and Navigation lines. His proposition has now been accepted, and in return the Union Pacific secures the privilege of running its trains over the Northern Pacific tracks from Portland to Tacoma. The Union Pacific, however, must secure its own terminals in Sound cities.

President Mellen has again checkmated the Great Northern by buying ten miles of John D. Rockefeller's Everett and Monte Cristo Railway at Everett. This gives the Northern Pacific an entrance into that town, which has heretofore been dominated by the Great Northern.

LABOR MOVEMENT'S OUTLOOK.

Social Reform Club Discusses It After Talk by Edward King—Columbia Student's Invitation.

Conferences on "Practical Sociology," which were successfully conducted by the Social Reform Club last Winter, were resumed last evening at the clubrooms, 45 University Place. Edward King, who presided and made an opening address on "A Broad View of the Labor Movement," said that its various phases would be gone into by experienced men at subsequent meetings.

The labor movement, he declared, was ever growing more important. Strikes, disputes, debates had all had the effect of interesting a larger and larger number of people in the question. Magazines of various kinds were now printing articles about different phases. Columbia University had commissioned one of its men to gather information about trades-unionism, another person was gathering facts in regard to the Knights of Labor, and a third was seeking information about the Federation of Labor. The problem was how to arouse the interests of the great mass of persons who labor, but who do not belong to any labor organization. He also spoke of how the Catholic Church was broadening out in respect to the treatment of this subject.

At the conclusion of his remarks, he asked if any other person present had any remarks to make. A workingman named Vogel said that in the great English mine strike in 1893 an appeal through a newspaper had led to a generous response from the general public. He construed this as an indication of how the people's sympathy could be aroused for the oppressed workingman.

A member of Typographical Union No. 6 named Martin said he thought a way to offset the wiles of politicians was to establish a club such as the Social Reform in every municipal district, which could discuss all matters relating to labor matters and take action thereon.

A young man who did not give his name, but announced that he was a Columbia University student, said that he had learned a great deal about the labor question from what he had heard, and that he belonged to a political economy society in Columbia which held Saturday "smokers" to which the students would be glad to welcome workingmen and to whom they would give respectful attention.

Still another speaker, named Hand, said that the only hope he saw was in voting for the Social Labor ticket. He himself did not belong to that party, but he was doing all he could to aid it, as he believed it was the only chance for the workingman to offset the inroads that were being made by improved machinery.

PROBABLE FATAL END TO FEUD.

James Tiernan Shot by John Cronin as Result of a Quarrel.

John Cronin, twenty-three years old, a bartender at 202 Madison Street, last night shot James Tiernan, twenty-one years old, almost in front of Tiernan's home, at 42 Rutgers Street. The bullet entered the man's abdomen, and at the Gouverneur Hospital, where Tiernan was taken, the surgeons last night said that the young man would probably die.

The shooting was the result of a feud which has existed between the two men since New Year's Eve, when Tiernan and a party of friends had some drinks at 202 Madison Street, and, it is said, refused to pay for them. A fight followed, and whenever Tiernan and Cronin have met since they came to blows.

Last night Cronin went to McGuire's saloon at 41 Rutgers Street to get a drink, and found Tiernan there. They immediately fell to fighting and were ejected. When they got outside Cronin drew his revolver and fired, the shot tearing through Tiernan's abdomen. Cronin was locked up.

CLAIMANTS GET 40 PER CENT.

Receiver Nearly Ready to Wind Up Wrecked Mercer Loan Association.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 4.—John G. Howell, receiver for the Mercer Mutual Loan Association, a building and loan concern which was wrecked by its Treasurer two years ago, announces that he has about wound up the affairs of the concern, and that from present indications will be able to pay the shareholders about 40 per cent. on their claims.

Peter Crozer, the Treasurer, absconded, leaving a shortage of $90,000. He has never been caught. A suit is now pending against the Directors and other officers of the company with a view of holding them responsible for the condition of affairs which permitted Crozer to escape with so much money. It is contended that they were responsible for not exercising proper control and were negligent.

Should the action result in favor of the receiver the amount of each shareholder's dividend will be considerably increased over the 40 per cent. now promised.

EAST ORANGE STICKS TO GAS.

Plan for Municipal Ownership of a Lighting Plant Dropped.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 4.—After discussing municipal ownership of a public lighting plant for a few months, the East Orange City Council has decided to make a new contract with the Essex and Hudson Gas Company, by which the streets of East Orange have been lighted since they were lighted at all. It was because of the many complaints about the unsatisfactory lighting by the company that the Council promised to consider plans for municipal ownership or electric lighting.

The gas contract expires in May, and the Council delayed action on the matter until a few weeks ago, when electric companies were asked to bid on a lighting system in accordance with elaborate plans prepared by engineers employed by the Council. The plans provided for underground wires, and the system demanded by them could not have been completed in less than a year.

The only company which made a bid was a company of East Orange citizens, who offered to build a lighting plant, to pay the city a portion of its earnings for a term of years, and then sell out to the city at a low price, but as the proposition was not in accordance with the plans and specifications adopted by the Council the proposition was not considered, and it was decided to make another contract for gas lights.

East Orange is the only community in Essex County of any size whose streets are not lighted by electricity.

FIERCE FIRE IN ST. LOUIS

The Estimated Loss Is Between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000.

ONE FIREMAN MEETS DEATH

Others Are Injured, One Fatally, by Falling Walls—Another by a Trolley Car.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 4.—Property estimated in value between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000 was destroyed to-day by a fire that burned over portions of three blocks and resulted in the death of Charles Mappes, a fireman, and injury to eight other firemen, one of whom is probably fatally hurt. The following buildings were wholly or partially destroyed:

Penny & Gentles, dry goods; Schafer Brothers, dry goods; People's House Furnishing Store, Johnson Brothers' Drug Company, partially; Schisler, Cornelia Seed Company, Plant Seed Company, Krenning Glass Company, Bassett Plumbing Company, Deer Brothers, The Famous dry goods store, partially; Mueller-Block Commission Company, Diel Brothers, dental parlors, partially; Nelson Distilling Company, McLain & Alcorn Commission Company, Hake & Sons' Commission House, Benton & Co., commission house; Baur Flour Company, and William Berk, saloon.

The fire started in the five-story brick building at Broadway and Franklin Avenue, occupied by the dry goods firm of Penny & Gentles, and in a few minutes enveloped the entire structure. Sparks and brands were blown in every direction by a strong northwest wind, and the destruction of adjoining property was threatened. A general alarm was turned in, and soon every engine in the city was at the scene or on the way there.

On the south of the Penny & Gentles store the flames communicated with the buildings occupied by Schafer Brothers and The Famous.

The burning area increased minute by minute, the flames gaining great headway and leaping across to the east side of Broadway. In a short time a large empty store building on the corner of Franklin Avenue was destroyed, with those directly south, occupied by the People's House Furnishing Company, the Marks millinery store, Dill's Dental Parlors, and Deer Brothers' Five and Ten Cent Store.

Within an hour after the flames were discovered all the walls of the Penny & Gentles and Schafer Brothers' stores, with the exception of that on the west, had fallen, and with the gale blowing it became a menace to the firemen. The wall between Schafer Brothers and The Famous fell, but the flames were quenched before doing much destruction in the latter establishment.

It was not long before the upper floors and walls of the building opposite Penny & Gentles's on Broadway began to fall. Casualties to firemen were numerous. When the walls of Deer Brothers' store collapsed, several firemen were in the building. Four were covered by the débris, and it was several hours before they could be taken out.

Charles Mappes, a pipeman, was crushed to death, and several others injured. John Judge was wedged in with débris. Across his feet lay the body of Mappes, but with a cool head he directed the efforts of his comrades in their work of rescue. When he was finally removed he was taken to the hospital, where others of the injured had been removed.

From Broadway the flames ate their way through to a number of three and four story structures occupied by numerous firms in various lines of business. These were soon on fire from top to bottom, and were gutted.

Heroic efforts were made to keep the flames from the building on the corner of Fourth Street and Franklin Avenue, occupied by the German-American Bank, and they were successful. This and two buildings adjoining on the south were saved. Across on Fourth Street, and extending through to Third Street, were a row of old buildings. Here the firemen were able to stop the spread of the fire to the east, but it was many hours before the flames were quenched, after tons of water had been expended. The interiors and stocks of merchandise in all these buildings were destroyed.

The trolley wires along Broadway and Franklin Avenue were a source of danger, and until they were cut by the Mayor's orders there were numerous narrow escapes from death. District Superintendent Baumhoff of the United Railway Company and a corps of men set about rescuing a derailed car at Fourth and Morgan Streets. Stretching a long chain from a Fourth Street grip car to the derailed car, the power of the cable was used to haul it out of the way of the firemen. The gripman started his car, but did not release soon enough. The derailed car bumped along over the granite, crashed into a fire engine which was stationed on the corner, and crushed Fireman Hanmore. He was removed to the Dispensary, where his injuries were pronounced fatal.

Injured at a Chicago Fire.

CHICAGO Feb. 4.—Four firemen and two spectators were injured to-day during the progress of a fire in the basket factory of John S. Benedict at 234-40 North Greene Street. One of the injured firemen, Captain William Bergman, may die; his right leg is broken and he is burned about the body. The building, filled with dry lumber and machinery, was destroyed. Loss $10,000; no insurance.

BALTIMORE'S BASEBALL FIGHT.

Rival League and Association Factions Camp Out on the Grounds—Quin Says His Side Will Win.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4.—All last night and throughout to-day until a heavy rainstorm this evening drove them to shelter the opposing baseball forces occupied the disputed grounds at Union Park, and the camp fires burned brightly on either side of the diamond. A squad of policemen patrolled the grounds and more of the bluecoats guarded the entrance to prevent any further invasion and keep the crowds of "rooters" and curious people outside.

The sentiment of the crowd was about evenly divided, although at times McGraw and the Association people were lustily cheered. The opposing forces were likened to the Boers and British, the Association people being called the Burghers.

None of the players took any active interest in the fight, the forces holding the ground being made up of ground keepers and other employes. The League men have possession of the clubhouse and grandstand and the main defenses, while McGraw's little army holds the right field.

To-day notice of an injunction was served upon Hanlon and Von der Horst in a suit brought by the Association club, restraining the League people from removing the buildings, fences, or chairs from the ground.

It is now apparent that the Association will be able to hold the ground, and consequently, it is asserted, Hanlon and Von der Horst will be ousted.

The owners of the property say the lease was duly executed to the Association.

President Quin of the Association had a conference late last night with McGraw and Robinson. He said that Providence would certainly come in, and that there was no doubt about Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago being in line. In case Providence should back out Louisville will be taken, but only for two years, when Quin is confident New York will come in. Quin left for Providence to-day, saying before his departure:

"We are all right, the League cannot beat us even by underhand methods."

British Steamer Goes Aground.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—The British steamer Exmouth, which cleared from here on Saturday for Mediterranean ports with 6,000 tons of bituminous cial, is aground in the Delaware River, near Newcastle, Del. The vessel lies in a bad position. Ineffectual efforts to float her have been made by the city ice boats from this city.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

WOMAN ROBBED ON LUCANIA.

Mrs. Taylor's Story of Loss of $900—Broadway Importer, Who Assisted Her, Explains.

Mrs. C. Jackson Taylor of Mount Malcolm, Australia, who arrived here Saturday with her five-year-old daughter on the Cunard Line steamer Lucania, complained of a peculiar case of robbery of which, she claimed, she was the victim just before the vessel reached her pier. According to Mrs. Taylor's story she was robbed of $900 in bills, which were taken from her jacket pocket.

When seen later at the Imperial Hotel, Mrs. Taylor said the money was taken from her while she was in the dining room signing a declaration of baggage. The money, she said, consisting principally of fifty-dollar bank notes, was tucked in the sleeve pocket of her fur coat. The passengers were all seated at the tables filling in the declaration blanks. To her left at the table sat Joseph S. Lesser, an importer, of 511 Broadway, this city, and at her right a man whose name she was unable to recall. There were about 200 other passengers in the room at the time, many of whom were standing near.

She asked Mr. Lesser, she said, to assist her in removing her coat that she might handle her pen more freely. As he did so, Mr. Lesser, she stated, referred to the banknotes which she declared protruded from her pocket, and commented on her carelessness in carrying her money in so conspicuous and accessible a place.

"Three minutes had not elapsed," Mrs. Taylor said, "before I signed my name and reached for my coat, which lay on the arm of my chair. The money was gone. Thinking that Mr. Lesser was trying to frighten me, I turned to him and laughingly remarked that I would take my money now. He was amazed, and assured me he did not have it."

Mr. Lesser requested that he be searched, in order that he might be completely vindicated. This Mrs. Taylor refused to have done, but later accepted a loan of $100 from Mr. Lesser, with which to pay her expenses to Chicago, where she expects to visit friends.

Mr. Lesser, who is a large importer of embroideries, was seen last night at his home, 22 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, and, discussing the occurrence, said:

"Although I did not know Mrs. Taylor, I spoke to her two or three times during the voyage. When nearing the dock all the passengers went down into the dining room to sign the declaration blanks, and there it happened that Mrs. Taylor sat between myself and a well-known musician of Cincinnati. I may have assisted her on or off with her coat, but I don't remember it. After signing her declaration she suddenly exclaimed that she had lost her money. I understood her at first to say the amount was $100. Later she declared it was $900 in American bills. I and a dozen other passengers searched the floor for her, but found no money.

"She seemed to intimate that she had lost the money within the last few moments previous to her discovery, and as I had been sitting next to her I suggested that as I was put in rather an awkward light, that I be searched, but she objected. She continued to bewail her loss, claiming that she had no money with which to proceed to Chicago, where she said she had a brother-in-law. I offered to lend her $100 and she accepted it, giving me her card. That is the last I have heard of it. The purser told me that he had changed no such amount as $900 into American bills during the voyage."

Nothing additional could be learned of the occurrence from the steamship officials yesterday.

TURFMAN WM. LOVELL DEAD.

Famous for Fast Horses and $75,000 Bet with Pierre Lorillard.

William Lovell, a well-known figure among the turfmen of both the East and the West, died yesterday at his residence in West Fifty-eighth Street. He was born in Liverpool, England, and came to this country when he was eight years old. Later he spent several years mining in Australia, and returned to this country with a considerable fortune. Upon the discovery of gold in California, Mr. Lovell went there and engaged again in mining, at one time being associated with James C. Fair.

Subsequently he went into the business of breeding and racing horses. Among the famous speeders he has owned are "Jack Lovell," "Marie Lillo," and "American Girl," who at one time was the fastest horse in the world. Some twenty years ago he lost a wager of $75,000 to Pierre Lorillard, which is said to have been the biggest single bet ever made in racing circles.

Mr. Lovell was at one time Vice President of the Coney Island Jockey Club, and was connected with several trotting associations. Of late years he had owned a fashionable boarding stable on West Fifty-eighth Street, and kept a breeding farm at Branchport, N. J.

In 1865 he married Miss Josephine A. Wells, daughter of Amos G. Wells of Wells, Fargo & Co. He is survived by his widow, a daughter, and three sons.

TO DISPLACE LEADER HESS.

Republican Disaffection Reported in the Twenty-fifth District.

Several conferences which were held last week by Republicans resident in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District were said yesterday to have had as their object the defeat of the present district leader, Charles A. Hess, at the primaries to be held next September. Just who is behind the movement to displace Mr. Hess, or what the excuse for it is, could not be learned, but it was said that certain members of the district organization, who are also members of the Union League Club, were dissatisfied with Mr. Hess's management of the party's interests, and had resolved to displace him.

It was asserted yesterday that when the anti-Hess movement was ripe, ex-Secretary Bliss would be found at its head. Mr. Bliss, it was explained, has a grievance against the leader because of the way he and his friends have treated Wilbur F. Wakeman, the Appraiser of the Port, who is one of Mr. Bliss's protégés. Mr. Wakeman last Fall made application for membership in the Madison Square Republican Club, which, Mr. Hess controls, but was defeated, as he alleged, through Mr. Hess's influence. The matter almost resulted in a serious revolt in the club, and Mr. Wakeman finally withdrew his name.

Mr. Hess said yesterday that he was unaware of any effort to depose him, but he added that he had no fear of the result of such an effort.

Boy's Accidental Shot Kills Him.

MILLVILLE, N. J., Feb. 4.—Frank Fisher, thirteen years old, shot himself accidentally last night, and died almost instantly. He lived at Carmel, near this place. The night watchman in the clock factory there had placed his revolver upon a table, and the boy picked it up, and was examining it, when he exploded one of the cartridges. The bullet entered his head and lodged in the brain.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Rain or snow, then clearing, winds northerly.

Since Saturday night a storm has moved eastward from Missouri to the Middle Atlantic Coast, attended by rain in the southern and snow or rain in the northern districts east of the Mississippi, and by a marked fall in temperature in the Middle Mississippi and Lower Ohio Valleys. During to-day this storm will pass northeastward over the ocean, with snow, followed by clearing and colder weather in the North Atlantic States, and by fair and colder weather in the Middle and South Atlantic States, with wind shifting to high northerly and northwesterly along the Middle and North Atlantic Coasts, and diminishing westerly winds on the South Atlantic Coast. In the central valleys and lake regions to-day will be fair. In the Western States snow is likely to attend the development of a storm over the southern plateau region. It will be fair to-morrow, with moderate temperature over the eastern districts. In the central valleys rain or snow and colder weather will probably prevail to-morrow. Storm signals were ordered along the Atlantic Coast from Hatteras to Eastport yesterday morning, and advisory messages were sent from Wilmington to Jacksonville.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	34	32	34
6 A. M.	32	34	36
9 A. M.	38	39	36
12 M	39	45	50
3 P. M.	34	46	48
6 P. M.	32	44	47
9 P. M.	30	45	46
12 P. M.	27	46	47

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	43
Weather Bureau	40
Corresponding date 1899	34
Corresponding date for last twenty years	29

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday was 30.1 inches; at 8 P. M., 29.65 inches; the humidity at 8 A. M. was 82 per cent.; at 8 P. M., 92 per cent.; the maximum thermometer was 43 at 3 P. M., the minimum 31 at 2 A. M.

ALGER ON THE BOER WAR.

Says Americans Should Be Friendly to Great Britain, and Attacks the Course of Mr. Bryan.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 4.—Ex-Secretary of War Russell A. Alger said to-day, in the course of an interview:

"It is most unfortunate and in exceeding bad taste for the public men of the United States to mix up in the affairs of South Africa at the present juncture.

"It is particularly unfortunate when the animus is directed against Great Britain—she who was our valuable friend of two years ago. During our war with Spain Great Britain's whole attitude toward us was so unmistakably friendly that its influence in preventing what might otherwise have occurred in the way of European intervention will never be capable of full measurement. We owe her a debt of gratitude, and the least we can do to repay it is to abstain from interference in her present struggle against the South African Republics.

"What I complain of, to be explicit, is the course of a man like Mr. Bryan in going from place to place attempting to further his political ambitions by fanning into flame whatever anti-British sentiment he may find in our homogeneous population. He is the spokesman of a great American party, a former candidate for the highest office in the gift of the Nation, and a prospective candidate for another race after the Presidency. His words may have greater weight and effect abroad than here at home, where he is known. I do not think the pro-Boer resolutions passed by some of the State Legislatures and by large public mass meetings are as much to be regretted as these speeches of a man like Mr. Bryan. I hold that we should treat Great Britain in 1900 as she treated us in 1898."

MAUD GONNE CHEERED.

Sympathetic Audience at the Academy of Music Approved Her Attack on British Policy.

The Academy of Music was crowded from pit to dome last night with a gathering of men and women who cheered Miss Maud Gonne, the "Irish Joan of Arc," in her denunciation of Great Britain's policy in South Africa and elsewhere. She said in part:

"England, the robber nation of the world, has brought want, woe, and desolation to the unoffending white races in South Africa. The history of England is a long and shameless record of cruelty and hypocrisy. I have studied her history from the standpoint of an Irishwoman, and I say that it matters not what nation England is at war with, right or wrong, it is Ireland's duty to oppose, thwart, and hinder her at every step.

"At a meeting held in Dublin on Dec. 15 last at which I was present I saw troops mobilized for the purpose of subduing the people who had gathered together in mass meeting to denounce the policy of Chamberlain in the South African Republic. The authorities went so far even as to issue circulars threatening to arrest those who attended the meeting on a charge of sedition. Well, we spoke at the meeting all the same, and even went further by carrying the flag of the Transvaal through the streets of Dublin up to the very gates of Dublin Castle. Notwithstanding all this alleged act of treason, no arrest was made, because it was deemed best by the authorities not to do anything that would exasperate the Irish people at this critical juncture in the history of England.

"To keep silent on the question of England's invasion of the Transvaal and the rights of the Boers is to incur moral responsibility for the crime that she is trying to carry out and accomplish. I say it is only a coward that would stand idly by and unmoved watch the terrible crime. To the poor Boers it is a matter of life and death. They cannot stand by and see the invader drain away the life of the country and see the people destroyed, as we Irish had been."

Speaking on the treatment of the Boer sick and wounded, Miss Gonne read long extracts from letters sent by English officers and soldiers at the seat of war, describing alleged inhumane treatment meted out to the sick soldiers of the Boer army that had fallen into their hands. She then contrasted the treatment given to the English soldiers by President Kruger, in whose keeping, she said, are more than 1,000 sick and wounded British soldiers.

Miss Gonne declared that every man in the Transvaal that comes within the grasp of the English officers is put to death, if it is discovered that he is an Irishman. An Irishman who, she said, was the station master at Modder River, was, she charged, shot down by Lord Methuen.

The meeting was presided over by George W. Van Siclen. After Miss Gonne spoke there were recitations and singing. The receipts from the sale of tickets were said to reach more than $2,000.

LOVING CUP FOR DR. WEBB.

Handsome Gift from Wagner Palace Car Employes Just Completed.

Tiffany & Co. have just completed the silver loving cup which was formally presented to Dr. Seward Webb on Dec. 31 by the employes of the Wagner Palace Car Company. The cup, which is fourteen inches high, is an excellent specimen of the silversmith's craft, while the design is extremely appropriate symbolizing the evolution of palace car building as developed by the Wagner Company. The three handles of the cup are surmounted by winged car wheels, the trade mark of the company, while running around the lower part of the cup are a locomotive and train of four Wagner cars, chased in relief. Each car represents a type of those produced by the company at various periods.

In the spaces between the handles are three cartouches, with ornamental borders, in which is introduced Dr. Webb's crest. In the first cartouche is

SHAKE-UP OF THE POLICE

The Detective Force Not Weakened, Devery and McClusky Say.

BLAME CIVIL SERVICE RULES

Heads of the Department Discuss the Alleged Shortcomings of the Regulations.

It developed yesterday that the changes made by the Police Board in the administration of the Detective Bureau were not so sweeping as appeared at first. According to Chief Devery and Capt. McClusky, the "detective officers" who were remanded to precinct duty by resolution of the board will not have to patrol the streets, but will act as a reserve detective force, and while they will be responsible only to the Chief, they will be at the disposal of Capt. McClusky whenever he needs them. In Brooklyn the weakening of the force by the remanding of the detective officers to precinct duty will be counteracted by detailing patrolmen for detective duty in precincts whenever the necessity arises.

Chief Devery was inclined yesterday to explain the shake-up in the detective force as being due to the conflict between the charter provisions relative to Detective Sergeants and the rules of the Civil Service Commission. In speaking of the detective officers who have been remanded and who have suits pending to compel their elevation to the rank of Detective Sergeants, the Chief said: "If the courts decide in favor of these men, every one of them will be appointed a Detective Sergeant. Some of them are much better than men who now hold that rank. This thing of the Civil Service Commission pretending to be able to prepare questions which shall show whether or not a policeman will make a good detective is all rot. You can't tell till you try them, and there is no learning the business out of books."

The Chief was greatly wrought up over the civil service exactions, and he instanced several cases where patrolmen had been promoted to Detective Sergeants for conspicuously meritorious work and then found that they could not draw the pay of their rank because the Civil Service Commission had declined to certify their names for the reason that they had not passed the examination.

That there is some conflict between the civil service rules and the charter is apparent, for Section 288 of the latter document, in prescribing the methods of promotion in the department, says: "Sergeants of Police shall be selected from among patrolmen assigned to duty as Roundsmen," but makes no mention of how Detective Sergeants shall be selected. Section 290, however, vests in the Commissioners the right to "select and appoint to perform detective duty" in the Central Office Bureau of Detectives as many patrolmen as may be necessary to make the bureau efficient, and designates the men so selected as Detective Sergeants with the rank and pay of Sergeants of Police, and gives the board the right to reduce Detective Sergeants to the grade of patrolmen "on order."

Thus, it would appear from the latter section that the civil service rules do not apply in the case of Detective Sergeants, and it was freely stated at Police Headquarters yesterday that the action of the board was taken to determine the applicability of the civil service regulations to this grade. What connection there is between the remanding of the "detective officers" and the civil service rules was not explained, however.

No effort has been made to promote these men, either with or without examination, and the board has steadfastly maintained that the grounds on which they have brought suit to compel their recognition as Detective Sergeants are not well founded.

Capt. McClusky discussed the reorganization of the bureau under his command at considerable length. He took the same position as regards the civil service rules as did Chief Devery, and declared that among the "detective officers" who had been sent back to precinct duty were some of the best detectives in the city.

"Now, we are not going to lose the experience and ability of these men," said Capt. McClusky. "I would be the first to protest against the thing. Chief Devery, who is a good detective himself, understands this as well as I do. When the matter first came up I called his attention to the fact that the Detective Bureau in this city would be badly crippled if we lost the services of these men. I protested against any of these men being put to work patrolling beats. They will be kept as a sort of a reserve force, and while they are nominally out of the bureau they are really available, and instead of 47 men there will be 111 men.

"You might say that the reorganization is made for the purpose of getting over the peculiarities of the law governing the Detective Bureau.

"With the impression abroad that the Detective Bureau in Manhattan is crippled, there would be necessarily some apprehension as to the safety of person and property. There need be no apprehension in this respect. In fact, I will say that when the new state of things goes into effect there will be more detectives out than ever, and I should not, be surprised if there were many crooks arrested, as a sort of a deterrent and a notice that the force has been in no way weakened."

None of the Commissioners would talk for publication yesterday regarding the change. From one of them, however, it was learned that Capt. Price will be assigned to duty in this borough to-day, and that in all probability he will be returned to the Tenderloin Precinct, whence he was sent to duty in Brooklyn three weeks ago. Capt. Price, when seen, said that he had heard nothing of what was in store for him, and expressed his willingness to assume any duty to which Chief Devery might assign him.

CHILDREN'S SOCIETY YIELDS.

Flaw in Its Proceeding Helps a Mother Who Reformed.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 4.—Mrs. Kate Murray of this city will not have to fight to recover the custody of the three children who were taken away from her nearly a year ago by the Children's Home Society. The society has receded from its position.

President Bishop of the society found the children hungry and cold in a cellar. The mother had been sent to jail for intoxication. Judge Barkalow, upon representations made in the usual course, handed over the children to the care of the society. The children were taken to the society's home, at Trenton, and afterward indentured.

Mrs. Murray, when she realized what her conduct had cost her, ceased to drink and reformed. She sought the children, but the Rev. M. T. Lamb of the society declined to tell where they were. Mrs. Murray sought Dean McNulty's aid. Dean McNulty wrote Mr. Lamb, suggesting that the children be returned to an institution in this city, the employer of their mother having signified his willingness to furnish, if necessary, a bond for their maintenance should Mrs. Murray again default. Mr. Lamb replied, stating where the children were, but adding that the rules could not be set aside. Mr. Lamb, in noticing the statement that Mrs. Murray desired that the children should be brought up in her own faith, said there had been no question of religion at the time the children were abandoned. There the minister appears to have made a mistake, of which Dean McNulty was quick to take advantage, and he wrote to Mrs. Emily Williamson of the State Board of Children's Guardians: One of the statutes provides that children deprived of their parents' care shall be adopted or indentured to families of the same religion as the parents. The State Board of Guardians has this to look after, among other things.

Mrs. Murray also wrote to Mrs. Williamson. The latter tried to effect a compromise. She met with a rebuff which aroused her fighting spirit, and on behalf of the board she directed Miss Mary Philbrook, its counsel, to fight the whole case in the courts. When ready to have a hearing a flaw in the original proceedings was found, the consent o the natural guardian being lacking. The society, by advice of counsel, gave up the fight. The children are to be placed in St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum for the present.

Characteristic Boer "Brutality."

The Manchester Courier relates on the authority of an officer's private letter a remarkable instance of Boer chivalry. At Magersfontein the Boers were so moved by the heroic indifference to death displayed by a party of two officers and twelve privates, who charged up to the very muzzles of their opponents, that, casting aside their weapons, they rushed in an overwhelming number on these men, seized the whole of them, and dragged them into their trenches. Then, when they had been disarmed, the Boer commandant said: "There, you are free to go, and we will not reopen fire until you are within your lines."

TWO STAPLETON MEN MISSING.

The Stark Brothers May Have Been Carried to Sea by Ice While on a Clamming Expedition.

William and Charles Stark of Canal Street, Stapleton, are missing, and it is feared they have been carried to sea and have perished, either through the wrecking of their boat or from hunger and exposure. About the only hope entertained for them is that they were picked up by some outward-bound vessel.

They left Stapleton on Wednesday in a sloop, expecting to be gone about twenty-four hours, clamming in the Lower Bay. Since they sailed nothing has been heard from them. The wind on Wednesday was off shore, and the general fear is that their boat was caught in an icepack and carried out to sea. It was intensely cold, and if they became locked in a pack they would soon freeze fast and be unable to extricate themselves. Their sail would only aid in carrying the pack to sea more quickly. They had food for only one day.

All points along the Long Island, New Jersey, and Staten Island shores where they would be likely to take refuge have been communicated with, but no trace of them can be obtained. Other clammers and oystermen do not remember to have seen the sloop. If they were carried to sea they were probably taken across the shallow water off the Rockaways, and would not strike the paths of vessels until well out from land. This renders the hope that they have been picked up less than it would be if they had been carried out by way of the Hook.

William Stark has a wife and three children. His brother is not married. Mrs. Stark ever since Thursday afternoon has spent most of her time along the Staten Island docks, seeking for tidings of her husband. She has enlisted the sympathy of the fishermen and boatmen, and they are doing everything possible to obtain news of the missing men.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Currency Bill and Quay's Case in the Senate—Philippines and South Africa in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Currency bill will continue to hold its place on the calendar as the unfinished business each day after 2 o'clock during the present week. No speeches on it are formally announced. Some of the friends of the bill, including Senator Allison, have indicated a purpose to address the Senate on this measure, but they probably will defer their remarks until the following week. Senator Chandler probably will speak against the bill this week. The speeches formally announced for the week are as follows:

By Mr. Caffery on the Philippine question, Monday; By Mr. Butler on the proposed suffrage amendment to the North Carolina Constitution, Tuesday; by Mr. Turley, opposition to seating Mr. Quay, Wednesday.

Senator Chandler will make an effort to get up the Quay report during the week, but it is not expected that he will succeed in displacing the Currency bill. Senator Pettigrew's resolution on the Boers may receive some attention during the week. It is also probable that during the week Senator Spooner will make reply to Senator Allen's strictures on the Secretary of the Treasury in connection with the placing of the public funds in the New York banks. He desires to speak Monday or Tuesday.

To-morrow is suspension day in the House, but the regular order is likely to be superseded by the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, which Chairman Hitt expects to call up. This bill probably will raise a wide field of discussion regarding our foreign relations, touching possibly the reciprocity treaties negotiated under the Dingley law, but more especially the question of mediation in the South African dispute. William Alden Smith, Michigan, expects to offer an amendment for a Minister to the South African Republic, and in this way the friends of the Boers may be able to bring the question to a test.

Further discussion of the Philippine question also is inevitable. Mr. Hitt hopes to dispose of the bill within two days, but it is probable that he will be disappointed.

For the remainder of the week the programme is not arranged. A contested election case or the District of Columbia Appropriation bill may be brought forward after the Diplomatic bill is out of the way.

STATE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

The "Machine" Charged with Monopolizing Public Works—Domestic Help and Employment Offices.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—The report of the Superintendent of the New York State Free Employment Bureau, which is located in New York City, will be transmitted to the Legislature to-morrow night. The report says in part:

"While there was considerable demand during the year for manual labor, we found it almost impossible to secure employment for men in the various public works being carried on in New York City, the reason for this being that the work was 'mortgaged' to the dominant political party, and none but the 'faithful' were allowed to obtain employment.

"This rule was applied to the men who were employed cleaning the streets last Winter after snowstorms. It was either the men sent by the Aldermen or the district leaders who found employment, or the work was handed over to the padrones.

"During the year we find that a great change has been taking place, at least among those who work as domestics. The subdivision of labor has gradually been done away with, and that which is known as general housework has taken its place. At no period during the year did we have a sufficient number of girls to meet the demand made on us for general housekeepers. During the year there were 99 applications for men and 2,944 applications for women, an increase of 397 over the preceding year."

Referring to the struggle to find work by men and women thrown out of employment through the introduction of machinery and other changes in industrial works, the Superintendent says:

"It is a crime that this unfortunate condition of things should be taken advantage of by institutions in large centres of population, known as intelligence offices, employment bureaus, &c. The institutions named hold out a hope of relief to the unfortunates; they offer to procure them employment for a consideration, which offer is seldom if ever made good. The one thing they accomplish is to take the last dollar in the possession of their unfortunate victim, and thus, penniless and hopeless, he returns to wife and family, broken-hearted, or takes his place among those from whom all hope has fled."

FATHER DUCEY ON PREACHERS.

Says Fear of Jeopardizing Salaries Prevents Denouncing of Corruption.

The Rev. Father Thomas J. Ducey, pastor of St. Leo's Church, in West Twenty-eighth Street near Fifth Avenue, yesterday preached upon the great hold which commercialism to-day has upon religion. Preachers of to-day, he said, were fettered by moneyed interests. They stepped into the pulpit each Sunday with a nice essay on this or that subject, never daring to express their minds upon the essential topics of the day, never daring to raise their voices in protest against that which they know is wrong, and all because they fear to place in jeopardy the salaries which they are earning or the welfare of their wives and children.

"They go into the pulpit and they preach about the corruption of the Egyptians some four thousand years ago," said the pastor. "My God, but what is the corruption to-day in New York City?"

Summer Hotel Destroyed by Fire.

WOODBURY, N. J., Feb. 4.—The hotel at Billingsport, on the Delaware River, near this place, was destroyed by fire this morning. The hotel was mainly a Summer resort, and there was no one in it at the time except John Hoffman, the proprietor, and his family. They escaped by jumping from a veranda. Hoffman has no idea how the fire started. All the pavilions and outbuildings attached to the hotel were burned. Mr. Hoffman estimates his loss at $7,000, upon which he had a small insurance.

40,000 Workmen Hurt Yearly.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—The Commissioner of Labor Statistics estimates that not fewer than 40,000 people are injured in manufacturing industries of this State yearly. Since 1897 the average rate of increase of labor organizations has been 39 each quarter. On Sept. 30 last there 1,320 organizations, as compared with 927 in March, 1897.

EX-CONSUL MACRUM HERE

His Weighty Pretoria News He Refuses to Disclose.

Still Connected with the State Department, He Says, to Which He Will Report.

Charles E. Macrum, ex-United States Consul at Pretoria, who, soon after the breaking out of the Anglo-Boer war insisted that he be recalled, arrived here yesterday on the American liner St. Paul. Mr. Macrum, accompanied by his wife and young daughter, is on the last stage of his journey to Washington, where, as he has stated, he has something to lay before the State Department. What it is is a secret, which, up to the present moment, has remained securely locked in Mr. Macrum's official breast.

Mr. Macrum has also thus far maintained absolute silence relative to his series of cablegrams sent to the State Department asking to be relieved at a time when, if ever, the home officials thought, he was urgently needed at his post, and his arrival here has been awaited with a curiosity almost amounting to feverishness not only by his fellow-citizens here, but by the State Department as well. The latter in a public statement has already announced that Mr. Macrum has been relieved of his official duties, and is at liberty to unburden himself to any extent.

The ex-Consul was greeted on board the St. Paul early yesterday morning by a corps of reporters, and subjected to a heavy enfilading fire of questions relative to his overmastering desire to leave South Africa. He withstood the assault with remarkable success. He is not over thirty-five years old. He is of slight build. He wore a long light top coat, reaching to his boot tops. The enormous pockets in this garment were well calculated to serve as receptacles for State papers of momentous import.

In reply to the first volley of questions fired at him by the reporters, Mr. Macrum, smiling, said: "There is nothing that I care to say. I have been asked time and again as to my reasons for leaving South Africa, and I must answer now, as I have done in the past—'nothing to say.'"

"Will you go to Washington?"

"Well, yes—as soon as possible. I will go to Washington to-day if I can get away, and report to the State Department. Then I will make a statement, and not before."

"The State Department has stated that you are no longer connected with it. Is that true?"

Mr. Macrum, after a moment, replied: "Oh, yes, I am still connected with the department." Then, as if in the belief that he had been talking entirely too much, he stopped.

"Do you know Canon Farmer, an English clergyman, who on his return to London charged that your chief care in leaving Pretoria was for your personal safety?"

"Yes," he said, after a moment's thought. "He was in charge of a church down there, but I'm not going to say anything about that."

"Your sentiments were in favor of the Boers, were they not?" was asked as the other passengers on the St. Paul crowded about, interested in this discussion of South African affairs.

"I really cannot say anything on that subject," was the reply.

Mr. Macrum also declared that he would not confirm or deny the report that while in Paris he held a conference with Dr. Leyds, the Transvaal agent in Europe. In speaking of the general conditions in South Africa Mr. Macrum again referred to the fact that he declined to talk. He was further asked if he would give some of his impressions of life among the Boers, and he replied at once that he would not. Asked regarding the population of Pretoria, Mr. Macrum said:

"I would rather not say anything in regard to that until—later."

He admitted, however, that he had been in Pretoria eighteen months, and added that in that time he had never left his post for more than a few days at a time.

Mr. Macrum stated that he and his family were in good health, and that he would probably visit his home in East Liverpool, Ohio, after leaving Washington. He declined to state whether or not he thought of returning to South Africa.

On the steamship pier Mr. Macrum was met by more reporters, but declined to discuss the situation further. With his family he was driven to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He declined to be interviewed at the hotel, and will leave for Washington to-day. He announced that he would issue a public statement in a few days giving full details concerning his recent movements.

BROOKLYN TRANSFER FIGHT.

New Bill Drawn by a Committee of Citizens After a Wrangle—Assemblyman Farrell Vexed.

The committee of citizens which was formed to carry on the fight for optional transfers between the elevated and surface railroads of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's system met yesterday afternoon, at 201 Montague Street, and presented their side of the case to the Kings County Assemblymen who were present at the meeting. The purpose of the meeting was to consider the most practical plan of legislation to compel the Rapid Transit Company to comply with the demands which have been made.

Assemblymen Cain, Cotton, Farrell, and Holstein were present. Harry A. Hanbury of the Citizens' Committee moved to have a bill drawn up by a committee for introduction to the Legislature. His suggestion was acted upon, but not until after a lively argument. Assemblyman Farrell wanted the bill which he has already introduced in the Assembly indorsed, and agreed to amend it as might be desired. He objected very strongly to the motion to draft a new bill. A wrangle ensued, during the progress of which Mr. Farrell and Mr. Hanbury engaged in a lively tilt. The motion, however, prevailed, and Mr. Farrell sat down in a very indignant frame of mind. He declared that he would try to push his own measure through the Legislature anyhow, and an interesting fight is looked for at Albany.

The committee of five appointed to draft a bill retired and later presented the following, which was adopted:

People of the State of New York, representatives in the Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. No corporation shall charge any person more than 5 cents for one continuous passage from any point on lines of street railroad, owned, leased, or operated, or in any manner whatsoever controlled by it, whether elevated or surface line, to any point on any such line whenever such points are within the Borough of Brooklyn.

Sec. 2. Whenever necessary to the purpose of giving effect to sections of this act any such corporation shall when demanded and without charge give to each such passenger, upon the payment of a fare, a transfer entitling him to a continuous passage between such points.

Sec. 3. Any corporation or any officer or agent or employe who shall exact or attempt to exact payment of a fare or refuse a transfer, in violation of any of the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 4. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

A committee will go to Albany with the bill on Wednesday.

DIED IN A POLICE STATION.

Mystery in Case of a Long Island Man Arrested for Drunkenness.

John H. Phillips, forty years old, who lived on Marion Street, Long Island City, was found supposedly drunk, at the corner of Jackson Avenue and Newtown Road, at 7:30 o'clock last night by Patrolmen Arnacke and Oliver. He was taken to the Seventy-fourth Precinct Station House and locked up.

At 9:30 o'clock Acting Doorman Bauman, in passing through the cellroom, saw that Phillips was ill. A call was sent to St. John's Hospital for an ambulance, but when it reached the station at 10:30 o'clock Phillips was dead. The Coroners were notified. The cause of death is not known.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Business is the End

and aim of it all. Some fabrics are low priced, some high; but a knowledge of our stock is essential if you study the economical possibilities of dress. Suitings can be beautiful at $25.00, more elegant at $35.00; yet learning or trade knowledge is necessary if you would choose wisely.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.
Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

NEW YORK CONVENTIONS.

Republicans Called to Nominate Congressmen and Delegates.

PLATTSBURG, Feb. 4.—The call for the Republican Congressional Convention for the Twenty-third New York District has been issued. The convention will meet in Plattsburg March 15. Congressman L. W. Emerson of Warrensburg, Warren County, will be renominated by acclamation. Delegates to the National Republican Convention will also be chosen at this convention. Four years ago the National delegates were ex-State Treasurer Addison B. Colvin of Glens Falls, Warren County, and ex-Assemblyman Thomas A. Sears of Franklin County. The honors this year belong to Essex and Clinton Counties. Walter C. Witherbee of Port Henry will probably be one of the delegates. The Clinton County man has not been decided upon.

The Republican Senatorial Convention for the Thirty-first District of this State has also been called to meet in Plattsburg on the same day as the Congressional Convention to choose a successor to State Senator George Chahoon of Au Sable Forks, who is not a candidate for renomination. Under the time-honored system of rotation, the nomination falls to Essex County this year. Among the candidates are ex-Assemblyman George A. Stevens of Lake Placid, Spencer G. Prime of Upper Jay, James M. Graeff of Westport, on Lake Champlain.

Preparations are being made for calling the Republican Congressional Convention in the Twenty-second New York District, where Congressman Lucius N. Littauer of Gloversville, N. Y., will be renominated. The delegates to the Republican National Convention from the Twenty-second District will also be chosen at the Congressional Convention, but no names have been suggested as yet. Four years ago they were the late William L. Proctor of Ogdensburg and William W. Worden of Saratoga Springs. Senator Malby of Ogdensburg will probably be one of the delegates if he desires the honor.

Work of the Anti-Trust League.

Contributions and letters from prominent men are being received daily at the headquarters of the Commercial Travelers and Hotel Men's Anti-Trust League in the St. James Building. Ex-Gov. William J. Stone of Missouri and Senator James K. Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, are among the recent contributors. Edward M. Shepard, in a letter thanking the league for the work it is doing on the general plan of unifying the forces opposed to the present Federal Administration, says: "I should rejoice to hear, as one of the chief issues, tariff reform and the destruction of special privileges, which the high protective system gives to trusts and monopolies."

TENEMENT FIRE IN NEWARK.

One Man Overcome and Many Rescues Made by Firemen.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 4.—There was a fire to-night in the three-story double tenement house at Adams and Ferry Streets, where about a year ago two children named Carroll were suffocated. The only means of reaching the ground floor of the building from the apartments above is a stairway running through the middle and opening at both the upper floors into the halls, on either side of which are apartments.

The fire to-night started in a bale of okum in the plumbing shop of Ralph B. Schmidt. The halls and stairways immediately filled with smoke. The tenants rushed into them, but were driven back. Michael Gilmartin tried to make his way down the stairs, but did not succeed. The other ran to the front windows. The women wanted to jump, but were forcibly restrained by the men.

Engine 5 and Truck 4 were on the scene within a minute after the alarm was given. William Gilmartin shouted to the firemen that his brother had started down the stairs and had not appeared at the door. Capt. McDermitt of Engine 5 ran into the hallway and made his way up the stairs. At the head of the steps at the second floor he found Gilmartin unconscious. The Captain dragged Gilmartin into one of the rooms and then carried him down a ladder. The Captain then returned and found Mrs. Margaret Murphy unable to leave her bed and screaming in terror. He carried her out and down the ladder. Meanwhile Firemen Gordon and Daly, and Boppe and Dolan, working in pairs, scaled the front of the building and carried down nine other persons. William Gilmartin was able to descend alone. The fire was confined to the store. Michael Gilmartin recovered under medical treatment.

APPEAL FOR WOMAN'S RELEASE.

Sisters to Plead for a New Jersey Life Prisoner.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 4.—Many unsuccessful attempts have been made to obtain the release from the State prison at Trenton of Libbie Garrabrandt, who twenty-five years ago was sentenced for life for the killing of a man named Burroughs. Prominent persons have interceded for her, but the vote in the Court of Pardons has always been against her. This she attributes to the implacable opposition of one of the members of the court. Yet another effort in her behalf is now to be made by the Sisters of St. Francis, who have decided to petition the Governor and the Court of Pardons to release the woman. Their decision has aroused considerable interest. Libbie Garrabrandt, however, says that after so many failures she has no hope that the Sisters will succeed, and has made up her mind that she must spend the remainder of her life behind the bars. In a letter to a person who has long taken an interest in her she says:

"I have been informed that there is another movement to be made in my behalf, by the Sisters. The proposition is of their own, and I did not ask them to intercede for me, for I know all their efforts would be fruitless. There is no clemency shown to a woman. There is one who has had it in his power to release me, but he refuses to do so. I told the Sister that, and came to the conclusion and full realization that all sympathy and pity would be of no avail in his sight. The hope I had has become dead, and there is no power strong enough to revive that hope."

She says a Sister told her that an effort would be made to get her paroled on the promise that she would enter an institution, but she objected, on the ground that it would be merely going from one prison to another. "I do not ask for a pardon," she continues; "only to be paroled. If I didn't do what was right after leaving here I should deserve to be sent back. All I ask is that they will give me a chance."

TO RESUME MOLINEUX TRIAL.

Juror Brown Says He Will Be Able to Attend Court To-day.

The Molineux trial will be resumed this morning if Juror Manheim Brown is able to go to court. Mr. Brown said at a late hour last night that he saw no reason then why he should not attend.

"I am feeling almost as well as ever," said Mr. Brown. "You can say, moreover, that I will go to court without my crutches. One of the newspapers said that my physician would insist on having a couch provided for me. That is absurd. I have too much respect for the Recorder and the court to ask for such a favor. I have had a hard siege of it, but I believe I am a winner. I'll be on hand in the morning."

No New Measles Cases at Fort Slocum.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Feb. 4.—There have been no new cases of measles at Fort Slocum during the last twenty-four hours, and as the sufferers have been isolated and the island quarantined it is not thought any further danger exists. Until all danger is past recruits will be sent to some other fort for instruction.

Congressman Boutelle Improves.

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 4.—The condition of Congressman Boutelle is one of constant improvement. The advices received by his friends are of the most encouraging nature.

HOAX MAY END IN DEATH

William Moore Shot After Giving False Alarm of Fire.

POLICE SAY REVOLVER FELL

Declare Policeman Haverkamp Did Not Fire, but Doctors Say the Bullet Coursed Downward.

As the result of a prank, William Moore is a prisoner in the Hudson Street Hospital, with a dangerous bullet wound in his back, and Edward Lieb is a prisoner in the Leonard Street Station charged with disorderly conduct. The account of the affair as given by the police of the Leonard Street Station is that between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Moore and Lieb went from the building at 28 Harrison Street, occupied by a firm dealing in butter and eggs, where they are employed, to the house of Fire Engine No. 27, at 173 Franklin Street. There Moore told Capt. Farrell of the engine company that the building at 28 Harrison Street was on fire.

As the building is only a short distance away, Capt. Farrell, with three firemen, ran around to it without calling out the engine. They took Moore and Lieb with them. The firemen made a careful examination of the building, and found no evidences of fire. Capt. Farrell then questioned Moore as to what he meant by reporting that the building was on fire when such was not the case. Moore seemed to become enraged at Capt. Farrell's questions, and struck at his head with a heavy lighted lantern which he was carrying. Capt. Farrell warded off the blow with his arm, and was struck on the shoulder.

Moore then dashed out of the building, followed by the fireman and Policeman Henry Haverkamp, who was standing outside. As Moore passed the policeman he struck the latter, knocking him down. Haverkamp regained his feet quickly and followed Moore. The latter turned from Harrison Street into Staple Street, and when near Jay Street Moore was shot in the back. The police say that the shooting was accidental, and in this statement they are borne out by Capt. Farrell. It is asserted that shortly after turning the corner Haverkamp's revolver fell from the tail pocket of his heavy coat. The revolver was discharged, it is claimed, on striking the ground, and Moore was shot. Moore, according to the police, kept on running after he had been shot, and was caught by the policeman a little beyond the corner of Jay and Harrison Streets.

Moore was taken to Hudson Street Hospital, where it was said that his wound was not necessarily dangerous. He lives with his wife at 246 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and Lieb lives at 384 Ninth Avenue.

The Leonard Street police said the policeman had a hole in his hip or pistol pocket, and had transferred his revolver for safety to his coat-tail pocket. That, they said, explained its falling to the ground.

The Hudson Street Hospital surgeons say the bullet entered the man's back at the tenth rib. It was taken out of his abdomen at a point two inches lower down than the place where it entered, showing conclusively that the bullet had coursed downward. This, the surgeons say, is almost conclusive evidence that the shot was fired from a higher level than the spot where the bullet entered the man's body, which, they declare, would have been impossible had the revolver exploded by falling to the ground.

The latest report from the hospital last night showed that the man's wound was more serious than it was at first considered. The bullet, it is said, almost certainly perforated his liver, and death is more likely than recovery. The injured man's wife was at his bedside the greater part of the night.

Moore lives with his wife at 246 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and Lieb lives at 384 Ninth Avenue.

VALET SUES HOWARD GOULD.

Says the Millionaire Broke a Promise to Provide for Him After an Injury in Obeying Orders.

Howard Gould, who on Saturday appeared in a Police Court as complainant against his butler, Tibbs, who became intoxicated during a dinner at Mr. Gould's home, will, in a few days, figure in other legal proceedings with a former servant, but this time as a defendant in a civil suit, which has been instituted by Frank T. Mowbray, a valet, to recover $25,000 for alleged breach of contract. The case, which is now on the calendar of the Supreme Court, grew out of the explosion of a signal on Mr. Gould's big schooner yacht Hildegarde, off Larchmont, on the Fourth of July, 1893, when Mowbray's left eye was blown out and a great hole made in his chest.

He says that he protested against firing the signals, as they were not in good condition, but Mr. Gould gave him the alternative of doing so or losing his position. Immediately after he was injured, he says, Mr. Gould promised to pay all his doctor's bills and to give him employment for life at a salary of $1,000 a year, which he was then receiving. Notwithstanding this, Mowbray says, Mr. Gould discharged him for no assigned reason on Aug. 15, 1897. Mowbray was then serving on the steam yacht Miranda, and Mr. Gould, he alleges, put him ashore at St. Petersburg without any passport. He could not be accommodated at any hotel, and could not leave the city without a passport, and was in dire straits until the British Ambassador, Sir William O'Connor, obtained one for him after telegraphing to London.

Mowbray still wears a black patch over his empty eyesocket, and the disfigurement, he says, is a great bar to his getting employment. When seen at his lodgings, at 205 West Eleventh Street, last evening, he said that Mr. Gould had done all he promised in the way of providing him with the best surgical care, and had paid for his treatment by the leading oculists of this country and Europe. He attributes his discharge to the hostility of Mrs. Gould, who at that time was Miss Kathryn Clemmons, and who on several occasions, he said, charged him with stealing.

Mr. Gould, in his answer, through his attorneys, Duncan & Dillon, makes a general denial of ever having made such a contract, but Mowbray will seek to prove it by several of the crew of the yacht and the guests aboard at the time, who were Mrs. George Blanchard, Mrs. Grace Wolfe, Richard C. Boyd, and a Mr. Roach. At Mr. Gould's residence, 824 Fifth Avenue, it was said last evening that both Mr. and Mrs. Gould had gone out of town for several days.

IN ITS THIRD CHURCH EDIFICE.

New Wesley Methodist Church of Belleville, N. J., Dedicated.

BELLEVILLE, N. J., Feb. 4.—The Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church congregation assembled this morning in its new church building for the first time. This is the third edifice the congregation has had. The first was erected in 1803. This was replaced in 1846 by the structure which was in use until last Sunday. This morning the Right Rev. Bishop C. D. Foss of Philadelphia preached the dedicatory sermon. The Rev. Henry A. Buttz, President of Drew Seminary, preached in the evening. There will be special services every evening this week. To-morrow night addresses will be delivered by former pastors of the church who are still living. On Friday there will be a reception to the pastors of the Newark Conference.

The church is the oldest of the denomination in the State and one of the oldest in the United States. Margaret Low and nine others formed the society in 1791. From Wesley Church sprang all the Methodist churches in Newark and vicinity.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	7:05	Sun sets 5:22	Moon sets 12:08

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	11:50	Gov. Isl'd 12:00	H. Gate 1:56
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	....	Gov. Isl'd 12:12	H. Gate 2:08

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) FEB. 5.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Camatense, Barbados	2:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Hevelius, La Plata	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, FEB. 6.

Caracas, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Norte, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Hansa, Inagua, &c.	.....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Saale, Bremen	.....	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

DON'T BUY A NAME.

Is a Rare Article.

Long before Cognac and the like brands were known

Armagnac Brandy
CHATEAU HENRY IV.

figured on the tables of the KINGS OF FRANCE, the popular and beloved Henry IV. saying to Gabrielle d'Estrees:

"Let us drink, Ma Mie, the Elixir of Life. It will give new prestige and valor to the House of France. VIVE DIEU MIGNONNE. There is nothing like a drop of old Armagnac."

LEON & S. KLEIN & CO., SOLE AGENTS. 34 Murray Street,
Sample bottle for postage, 25 cents.

Two Winters

at least, before your

KOTEDSILK

underwear gives out, and it will keep its shape all the time. It does not shrink or stretch, and retains its silken softness while the threads hold together. Its careful finish recommends it to fastidious people; its durability to the economical; and the ease with which it is washed makes it a boon to the housekeeper.

KOTEDSILK
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

ON EVERY GARMENT.
ALL LEADING STORES AND
KOTEDSILK UNDERWEAR CO., MILLBURY, MASS.,
70-72 Franklin St., N. Y. City.
Write for Booklet.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7.

Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Colon	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, FEB. 8.

La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Matanzas, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Guantanamo	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, FEB. 9.

Erna, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
New York, Santo Domingo	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. $3 and up to Feb. $17, inclusive; or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Feb. $17, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for China and Japan and Philippine Islands via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $5, for dispatch per steamship Tosa Maru, (registered letters must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Rio de Janeiro. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $23, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Galilee.

$Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China and Japan of the following dates: Hongkong, Jan. 3, Shanghai, Jan. 6, and Yokohama, Jan. 11, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Nippon Maru, are due in New York Feb. 5.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) FEB. 5.

Alabama, St. Lucia, Jan. 28.
Afghanistan, Gibraltar, Jan. 21.
Albano, Hamburg, Jan. 19.
Anchoria, Glasgow, Jan. 18.
Armenia, Stettin, Jan. 21.
British King, Antwerp, Jan. 23.
Colorado, Brunswick, Feb. 2.
Cyrene, St. Lucia, Jan. 28.
El Mar, New Orleans, Jan. 30.
Fournel, Pauillac, Jan. 21.
Grenada, Port of Spain, Jan.

The Wanamaker Store.

This is the Queerest Sale of Silks

WE EVER HEARD OF

WELL-INFORMED people who have no sort of interest in this store or in these silks, say that—

Silks cost an average twenty per cent. more than they did even a few months back. Raw silk is as much as seven dollars a pound;

And that this is to be a great silk year—the special demand being for Taffetas and Indias.

Yet right at the start of the season we commence a Trade Sale of new, fine, popular Silks that come straight from the looms to this store—

250,000 Yards at Half Price

—at least, the prices average half: a little above, here and there; as much under half in many instances.

We give place of honor to the new comers—the Rotunda and the aisles approaching it; the Broadway windows reflect the beauty shown within.

There is nothing sensational about this sale, except the central fact, that silks you'd pick from a city-ful are here in ample quantity and in all the wanted colorings, at about half price. Why?

These Are Very Wide Silks

Makers of waists and skirts long ago found out that they lost much in time and scraps by working the usual narrow silks. After a while their demands were heeded and certain mills give them goods twenty-seven to fifty-four inches wide. Look at a ready-made silk petticoat and see how far apart the seams are. Well, New York came very near having a silk store to supply wide silks—so near that the looms were set a-going and this stock was produced. While the silks went forward, the plan went backward—and in the height of silk prosperity a certain great mill was sick with trade dyspepsia. The pepsin of quick selling was the one relief. You get the silks at about half.

Very many of these goods are in the charming tiny checks and stripes that Fashion favors for spring; some have side bands almost like wide ribbon, which serve as trimming—sometimes appliqued. You recall the imported squares of silk—like big handkerchiefs—that we brought over to make waists of. Rich and costly. Well, same general effect. We have made up two or three dresses, just to show how they'll look. These are a feature of the day's silk show.

Selling starts this morning and will continue until the stock is turned into cash. It should not take many days. Tailors, dressmakers and waist makers are welcome to what they require—paying the same price that everybody does, and without discount.

95c a yard for $1.50 to $2 quality—
Rich fancy taffetas; many styles, for many uses; 27 in. wide.

$1.15 a yard for $1.50 quality—
White taffetas, with stripes of satin, in colors and black; 27 in. wide.

$1.10 a yard for $2.25 quality—
Satin striped taffetas; suitable for coat linings; 27 in. wide.

$1.15 a yard for $2.25 quality—
Fancy taffetas, with hair-lines of black and white between rich satin stripes in colors; 27 in. wide.

$1.25 a yard for $3 quality—
Ombre striped taffetas, on barre stripes of black and white; 27 in wide.

$1.25 a yard for $3 quality—
New plaid taffetas, shepherd's plaid taffetas and plain plaid taffetas; all 27 in. wide.

$1.25 a yard for $2.25 quality—
Colored Peau de Soie, with Roman stripes of twilled silks and satins, in beautiful colors; 27 in. wide.

$1.15 a yard for $2 quality—
Rich plaid taffetas; shaded colors; 27 in. wide.

$1.25 a yard for $2.50 quality—
Richly colored taffetas; triple cross-bars of satin on double colors forming a plaid; 27 in. wide.

$1.40 a yard for $3 quality—Taffetas in a large variety of colorings.

$1.15 a yard for $2.25 quality—
Satin-striped taffetas; stripes of black satin on grounds of red and blue.

50c a yard for $1 quality—
Plain colored satin duchesse; 9 colors; 20 to 21 in. wide; colors not new—plenty of uses for the goods, however. 7 colors of a $1.25 quality at 60c.

75c a yard for $1.25 quality—
Fine taffetas, with tiny checks of black and white; crossed and re-crossed with bars of satin in colors; 20 in. wide.

90c a yard for $1.50 quality—
Satin duchesse; stripes are ribbed and plaited, with Scotch colors standing out in attractive effect.

60c a yard for 85c to $1.25 qualities—
A large variety of fancy taffetas—many attractive styles; 20 in. wide.

75c a yard for $1.25 quality—
New ombre check taffetas, in the most wanted colors; 20 in. wide.

95c a yard for $1.25 to $1.75 qualities—
A large quantity of wholly new silks—new in colorings, new patterns of checks and plaids; some on white grounds, some on colored, some on black, some black and white; 20 to 22 in. wide.

$1.50 a yard for $3 quality—
Fancy taffetas with 2-inch borders of tufted silk stripes, edged with satin; 28 inches wide—8 yds. for a dress pattern; 5 yds. for a skirt pattern; 2½ yds. for a waist.

$2 a yard for $4 quality—
Fancy taffetas, in shepherd's checks of red-and-white, green-and-white, blue-and-white, and black-and-white; with borders of six graduated satin stripes, in companion colors. 54 inches wide—5 yds. for a dress pattern; 4 yds. for a skirt; 1½ yds. for a waist.

The February Furniture Sale

We don't want your money without your good will. This is a direct statement to you, reader; you, as if of all New York, you alone were to read it.

Won't you think over the reasons that govern this February Trade Sale? We haven't asked you to buy—we shall not ask you. It seems enough to state the facts. Selling is vastly greater than ever—there is such general appreciation of the economies.

Why is furniture cheap? What has February to do with it?

If we deliberately maintained certain prices in January and reduced them in February, it would simply and clearly prove that we charged too much in the first place. February hasn't a thing to do with it.

But February is a naturally dull month, when stores discharge clerks and when delivery teams stand in the stable and "eat their heads off." We can make two abnormally busy furniture times in a year—we simply divert these special efforts to the otherwise dull Februarys and Augusts. It keeps us busier and equalizes expenses. We can afford to lessen even our usual profits to help trade along. The furniture comes in three ways—

1st—Small lots from our own stock, things good enough, maybe very fine, but not to be re-ordered. This is a stock clearance, and a small part of the movement.

2d—Manufacturers' stock adjustments. You know a mill's remnant lot is often half as big as a store's full stock of any particular article. Things are relative.

3d—Special lots, made up to the full standard of quality, but on orders given so far ahead that the work is planned to fit slack times and amounts to nothing in a mill's fixed charges, while it does keep the hands steadily at work.

Furniture is so much dearer now—as to regular orders given for future delivery, that while prices are a fourth to a third less than our January prices, the

Full Saving Amounts to Nearly Half

Not everything is reduced—the special cards on certain pieces indicate the "bargains" and tell the proportion of economies. Counting the stock on the floor and in the warehouse, some nineteen thousand pieces are still to be sold at the reduced or lessened prices.

Parlor and Library Tables—210 styles are shown. A few prices only can be quoted.
$2.25, instead of $3—Imitation mahogany parlor table; shelf below.
$4, instead of $5.75—Imitation mahogany parlor table; square top; twisted legs.
$4, instead of $6.50—Oak table; highly polished; twisted legs; shelf below.
$6, instead of $8.50—Imitation mahogany parlor table; twisted legs; shelf below.
$10, instead of $14—Imitation mahogany parlor table; twisted legs; shelf below.
$16, instead of $22.50—Mahogany pedestal table; carved base; brass claw feet.
$20, instead of $30—Mahogany parlor table; inlaid with fancy woods.
$20, instead of $30—Golden oak library table; double twisted pillar base; claw feet.
$32, instead of $40—Oak library table; carved top; 2 drawers; twisted legs.
$30, instead of $45—Mahogany parlor table; fancy shaped top; inlaid with fancy woods; brass trimmed legs.

Book-Cases—135 styles, in almost any size that could be desired. Some with desks, in combination.
$6, instead of $7.50—Golden oak; 3 adjustable shelves; open front; brass rod for curtain.
$8, instead of $12—Combination; of oak; glass door in case; desk has mirror above, and cupboard below.
$9.50, instead of $13.50—Golden oak; combination book-case and desk.
$10, instead of $14.50—Combination; of oak; 4 adjustable shelves and glass door in case; fancy shaped mirror above desk, cupboard below.
$12.50, instead of $17.50—Golden oak; single glass door; drawer below.
$13, instead of $18.50—Imitation mahogany; double glass door; cabinet top.
$16, instead of $22.50—Combination; of oak; glass door in book-case; desk has small compartment above for books, and 3 drawers below.
$18, instead of $24—Combination; of oak; glass door in book-case; desk with 3 drawers.
$18, instead of $25—Combination; imitation mahogany; glass door; 5 adjustable shelves; desk with mirror above, 3 drawers below.
$22, instead of $30—Imitation mahogany, inlaid; 3 glass doors.

Bedroom Suites—
$14, instead of $18.50—Of ash; 3 pieces; bedstead, bureau and washstand; mirror in bureau 20x24 in.
$15.50, instead of $21—Of ash; 3 pieces; French beveled mirror in bureau 22x28 in.
$19, instead of $25—Of oak; 3 pieces; bureau has French beveled mirror 24x28 in.
$20, instead of $27.50—Of oak; 3 pieces; French beveled mirror in bureau 22x28 in.
$30, instead of $46—Imitation mahogany; bureau and bedstead; bureau has fancy shaped mirror 24x30 in.
$34, instead of $49—Quartered oak; 3 pieces; fancy shaped mirror 24x30 in. in bureau.
$45, instead of $60—Golden oak; nicely carved; French mirror 30x36 in. in bureau.
$50, instead of $75—Mahogany; 2 pieces; bedstead and bureau.
A lot of odd bedsteads of oak and ash are $2 each, instead of $3 to $4.50.

The New Embroideries—And a Bargain

You'll relish the show of new embroideries all the more when you know that the prices are as low as last year's. We managed that solely through the embroidery chief's happening to be abroad in the nick of time to give big orders.

St. Gall's prettiest—edgings, insertions, all-overs and plaitings.

The Bargain is a 16,000-yard Lot

of edgings and insertions that are for all the world like the embroideries one sees at 50c, 75c, $1 and even $1.50 a yard,

These are 8c, 12½c and 15c a yard

No; not all of them—for there are some in matched sets that we'll sell at 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c and 35c a yard. All in 4½ yard strips that will not be cut.

These are imported as "seconds," not for flaws in fabric or pattern—they are perfect; but they are the machine ends and are not finished up carefully on the back. The regular goods do not show threads running from one design to another (all are carefully cut out); these were just left as they came from the machine. If you are particular you can trim them yourself—it doesn't take long.

Centre of store—Broadway side.

New Tailored Suits

Suits for more; suits for as much less as it's safe to give—but we are willing that the store be judged by these new Tailored Costumes at $41. Two styles—

This one is of gray broadcloth, with jaunty bolero jacket that calls for only one button, which is of antique pearl. But the charm is the tailoring—the jacket is moulded into exquisite shape—and that shapeliness must stay, for it is sewed and kneaded into it.

The other is of camel's-hair suiting—made with Eton jacket; the skirt with a newly-planned plait—a width of the fabric sloped toward the waist, showing a flat fold on either side, something like the flap of a wrapper; with a box-plait formed in center of the fold. The plain edge on either side is about the width of the plait.

But we might fill half a page with descriptions of new things—enough of them here to fill two or three fashion books.

Second Floor, Broadway

Some New $1 Dress Goods at 45c

A mere chance—as though one filled a basket of apples to overflowing and gave away what rolled off. Only 2,000 yards—a mill's mite, left after filling spring orders—

44-inch tiny-check suiting—black-and-white, blue-and-white, brown-and-white—made of long-fibre wool that had been twisted into a fine worsted yarn. These small checks are to be in high favor this spring.

Sold on Fourth Avenue side, where there are several other fine dress-goods bargains.

New Hats for Now and Early Spring

It's a breath from Paris, made into tangible forms by our own good workers—hats of maline, mousseline de soie and chiffon; black, you know, but maybe a touch of color in the trimming—for here's one with a bunch of pink roses; this one has violets. This one, all black, is maybe handsomest of all—with the big black crysanthemum. $12 to $30.

Somebody calls these other new hats, "The Miss Hobbs." They are crush effects, of colored taffeta, corded. $10.50.

Second Floor, Tenth street.

One Hundred Imported Capes Reduced

All we have of these finer wraps, that were made for us in Berlin by those world-leading workers in cloth. A touch of braid in self or harmonizing color adds to the effect of the garment. But the real charm is the fabric and the good tailoring.

These lines were meant to sell at $35 to $85—most of the garments did sell. Choose from this hundred at prices running **$15 to $40.**

Second floor, Broadway.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co..

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

DR. ADLER ON SUICIDE

Hebrew Race Foremost in Progress, Which Forbids It.

Stoic's Sophistry Overturned by the Growth of Ideas—A Disease of Civilization.

The large auditorium of Carnegie Hall was well filled yesterday when Prof. Felix Adler lectured on "The Ethics of Suicide." Prof. Adler began with a description of the faith of the Stoics, which not only permitted but enjoined suicide under certain circumstances.

"The Stoics," he said, "argued that man was in one respect superior to the deity. Man could end his existence when he would, but the Deity could not end his. Man stands on the edge of a great cliff. Before him floats freedom, with arms outstretched, inviting him. One step, and he is in the arms of the freedom that the flesh cannot know. It was with such seductive words that these stern moralists sang the song of death and tried to entice men into the eerie realm of shades.

"To-day the most advanced thinkers oppose them. Why is this difference? It is a startling one. There is a difference between the antique world and ours. The antique world did not move. It is framed and fixed eternally in stark rigidity. In it there is nothing that is new. The idea of progress was not entertained. Of course, the world moved for them, but it was in a circle, ever returning to the point of departure.

"In the Hebrew race alone rested the idea of movement. The Hebrew prophets prophesied a new heaven and a new earth in which mercy and kindness should prevail. This Hebrew idea, coalescing with evolution, saturates us with the belief in motion and becomes a part of it. Hope is confidence in progress and marks off our world from the hard, silent, and stony world of indifference.

"Pain is the price of progress. If we desire progress, we must endure pain. This motive for standing pain was lacking in the ancients because they had no idea of progress.

"We of the later world have taken into our hearts one idea—progress. It is the keynote to all. If you are thinking of suicide, ask yourself whether your act would be in the interest of progress. I know of no case in which the answer will not clearly be in the negative.

"Suicides are on the increase in the present century. They have tripled in number in the last 100 years. It is the disease of civilization, increasing in numbers with the progress of civilization. Germany, where civilization has reached the highest point on the earth, is the blackest spot in this respect. It is the same story as you proceed from the less to the more liberal creeds. Where the population of a community is made up purely of the Russian Church there are 40 suicides to the million; where the people are purely of the Catholic faith there are 58 to the million; in Protestant communities there are 190 to the million. External conditions appear to have much to do with the act. There are more suicides in wet weather than in dry; more by night than by day; more on moonlight nights than on dark nights; there are threefold more men who die by their own acts than there are women. External conditions must not, however, be taken as the impelling force. In most cases the act of suicide is the result of a deranged brain. I warn all who think of freeing themselves from this life that they have no right to do it. The duty of progress compels us to remain—we must stay.

"There are those who profess to believe that there are conditions that settle the question of right to commit suicide. One is financial disaster. But the man who has failed in business may rise again. Tenacity, pluck, courage are the qualities that have made human progress.

"Then there is the great crime that some people say is an excuse for suicide. Remember that every confession of crime strengthens the community. Let us confess our crime; do not try to flee the consequences of it.

"I know of one case where suicide was permissible. I have read somewhere in Jewish history that a young and beautiful girl was in danger of foul wrong. To escape she strangled herself with her own hair. I would as soon call him a murderer who kills another in self-defense as to call this a suicide.

"The last typical case is chronic sickness. Why should one stay when he has an incurable illness? Are the bodily comforts the highest gifts of value? Are not the victories that bloom beside the bed of pain the more beautiful and valuable? Are any lessons comparable with those that we learn on our knees in the sick room?

"We are here to solve the problems of life, not to evade them. We must make the soul victorious over the senses, and we do that not by evading pain, but by conquering it."

DYING FROM UMBRELLA STAB.

Alamillo, a Cuban, a Victim of the Joke of His Friend Samuel G. Bagley—Police Arrest Bagley.

George Alamillo, a Cuban cigarmaker, of 182 Hamburg Avenue, Williamsburg, is believed to be dying from injuries resulting from a supposed playful thrust in the back with the point of an umbrella in the hands of Alamillo's friend Samuel G. Bagley of 50 Howard Avenue, Brooklyn. At the Cuban's home last night it was thought he had only a few hours to live.

Two weeks ago Alamillo and Bagley stopped at a saloon near Fulton Street and Flatbush Avenue. While the two were standing in front of the bar, Alamillo leaned forward to say something to the bartender in an undertone, and Bagley, as a joke, it is said, drove the point of his umbrella into the Cuban's back. The blow was harder than he had intended, and the point not only penetrated the man's clothing, but went two or three inches into his back as well.

Alamillo good-naturedly accepted his friend's explanation of the matter, and thought little of it until the day following, when he complained of feeling bad. He went to his business, however. During that and succeeding days he gradually grew worse. A week ago blood poisoning set in, and his condition soon became serious.

Early yesterday morning Alamillo appeared to be sinking, and Dr. F. G. Winter, his physician, went to the Hamburg Avenue Police Station and reported the circumstances. Bagley was arrested and taken to the bedside of the Cuban, who identified him as the man who had caused his injuries. In a feeble voice, however, Alamillo tried to exonerate his friend, saying that he knew there was no intent on Bagley's part to do him harm. Bagley, nevertheless, was detained, and in the Manhattan Avenue Police Court yesterday was sent to jail in default of $1,500 bail, pending a hearing to-day.

Artists' Club in Flushing.

Dan Beard, the illustrator and artist, gave a smoker Saturday night at his studio in Flushing to the artists who live in that locality. The object of the affair was to formulate plans for an artists' club in that place. Among the guests were Tappan Adney, the artist and Klondike explorer; Edwin B. Childs, the mural artist; W. H. Walker, who is on the staff of Life; Horace Carpenter of the Chicago Art Club, John Walker, S. Edson Gage, Frank Collins, and Frank Dixon. It was decided to organize the club along the lines laid down by Mr. Beard.

King Manor Association Formed.

The Daughters of the Revolution of New York and Brooklyn, together with representatives of several women's clubs on Long Island, met Saturday at Bernard Hall, Brooklyn, to consider the furnishing and embellishing of the King mansion in Jamaica. Mrs. Mary Craigie presided. Arrangements were made for the organization of the King Manor Association. Officers will be elected Feb. 17. The movement was started a month ago by the Woman's Club of Jamaica. The King mansion is a Colonial house built more than 200 years ago. The house was purchased by Rufus King in 1807.

Educators to Meet at Charleston.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—The Executive Committee of the National Educational Association has unanimously confirmed the informal vote of preference of the Board of Directors at the Los Angeles meeting in the selection of Charleston, S. C., as the meeting place of the association in annual convention July 7 to 13, 1900. This action is based largely upon the conviction of the management that a National meeting in the South at the present time would recognize and aid the growing educational revival in that section and would contribute in large measure to National educational interests.

STATUS OF ELECTION CASES.

Attorney General Davies Reports 193 Indictments and 24 Convictions in This City.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—Attorney General Davies has made a statement as to the present status of the various election cases in New York.

"There were presented to the special and extraordinary Grand Juries 211 cases, in 193 of which indictments were found. There were eighteen cases in which indictments were not found, and thirty-one indictments moved for trial. Five hundred and twenty-five subpoenas were served for persons to appear and testify before the special and extraordinary Grand Juries. Including the pleas of guilty there were twenty-four convictions.

"Every prison case was disposed of. There remain still the indictments found for primary election violations, and a number of indictments for illegal voting and illegal registration from Bellevue Hospital and from municipal lodging houses in New York City. The contention is made by this department in these matters that registration and voting by an inmate of a municipal lodging house are illegal, and if such contention is sustained by the courts, then at the next election this practice, which has been systematically followed in the County of New York for a number of years, will be broken up.

"In the case of 'unpaid help' at Bellevue Hospital, whence they registered and voted, the question which has arisen will require the decision of the Appellate Courts, where it will be raised by an appeal taken by this department. The question is whether such persons shall be allowed to vote merely because their names are placed upon the roll of 'unpaid help,' with whom no debtor or creditor account is kept with the city, and with whom there is no contract really, and whose alleged employment is a mere subterfuge to evade the law. If the court should determine ultimately that such persons could vote, all it will be necessary for the warden of Bellevue Hospital to do, for instance, is to place a thousand army tents in the yard of Bellevue Hospital, fill them with tramps from the streets, charge them with the duty of opening and closing the flaps upon the tents each morning and night, furnish them with food not ordered for them, and vote them on election day. In the case of municipal lodging houses, it will be only necessary to fill all the available space in such buildings, place the inmates upon the list of 'unpaid help,' order them to walk around the room each day, and thus furnish a legal residence from which they can exercise the franchise.

"There are over sixty indictments pending and depending upon the appeals taken in these matters of the municipal lodging houses and Bellevue Hospital. The effect of the prosecutions had in the County of New York will be deterrent and far-reaching, but violations of the primary and elections law in the future can only be kept at a minimum by prompt and vigorous prosecution."

CANDIDATES AND NEWSPAPERS.

Purpose of the Lewis Bill to Prevent Demands for Contributions.

Much interest is manifested in a bill introduced by Assemblyman Lewis of Monroe, making it a misdemeanor for any person to solicit from a candidate for any elective office money or other property as a consideration for a newspaper or other publication supporting him. It was said at Republican State headquarters yesterday that the measure was probably aimed at a number of petty publications whose existence mainly depended on contributions from candidates for office. In some parts of the State this plan was worked so systematically that a nominee paid almost all of his possible salary to publications in advance of his election or defeat.

It was the custom, especially in Presidential years, it was said, for the State and National Committees to give orders to country publishers for the distribution of thousands of copies of their papers. The expenditure on this account was enormous, and of late years it had been very materially decreased, and would soon be stopped entirely.

SAVINGS BANK INQUIRY.

Information Wanted About Buildings and Unclaimed Deposits.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—Assemblyman Joseph A. Guider of Brooklyn will introduce a resolution Monday evening requiring the State Superintendent of Banks to furnish to the Assembly a detailed statement of savings banks which own and occupy buildings exclusively for their own business, with valuations, and also amount of interest received upon deposits held by them, the amount of salaries paid, and the amount of interest declared and allowed yearly to the depositors.

The savings banks are also called upon to furnish the names of all depositors, with those of their parents or trustees, together with the amount credited to the account of each depositor when account has not been increased or diminished by deposits or withdrawals for a period of ten years.

Little Chance for the Treat Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—The Treat bill for the taxation of savings banks accounts will be recommitted for a hearing in the Assembly probably on Tuesday, and the indications are that it will be killed. It transpires that last year there was a decision of the Appellate Court of the Second Department that deposits in savings banks must be taxed, and a decision of the Appellate Court, Third Department, that they were not subject to taxation. The Tax Commission appealed to the Court of Appeals, and on March 14 this court of final jurisdiction rendered a decision that deposits were exempt.

WOMAN THREW A BABY'S BODY.

Package Recovered by Boys from ex-Senator Evarts's Yard.

A woman alighted from a Second Avenue car at Fourteenth Street yesterday afternoon, carrying a bundle wrapped in a newspaper. Walking over to the home of ex-Senator William M. Evarts, which is on the northwest corner of Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, she deliberately threw the bundle over the iron fence into the Evarts yard. She quickly boarded an uptown car and disappeared.

Thomas Crowe, a small boy, who lives at 434 East Sixteenth Street, and several companions saw the woman's act, and it did not take them long to investigate. Young Crowe was boosted over the fence and the package was quickly handed out. When it was opened the boys found the body of a newly born male infant. It was very small and weighed hardly two pounds. Walter McCabe of 270 First Avenue, an old man, saw the lads, and on his advice the body was taken to the East Twenty-second Street Police Station and then to the Morgue.

SUCCESS IN LIFE

is hardly possible without good health. And if success is attained, it cannot be enjoyed unless you are strong and well, physically.

Is your blood in good condition?
Are your nerves strong?
Is your appetite good and your sleep restful?
If not, you should take

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

It will bring you back to good health. It will furnish the elements which are lacking to make you well and strong. Johann Hoff's Malt Extract is to-day as it was half a century ago, the world's greatest tonic and strength giver.

Avoid the cheap substitutes put up in bottles similar to Johann Hoff's. Get the genuine Johann Hoff's and you will not be disappointed.

You can be "The Autocrat of the *Dinner* Table" in a tuxedo or full dress of our make. Fit and finish unmatched anywhere under $75.00. Here $30.00. Our Remnant Sale is still on. Suits formerly $30.00 to $40.00, now $14.00.

Trousers formerly $5.00 to $10 oo, now $4.00. Wool and silk lined fancy vestings formerly $8.00 to $15.00, now $6.00. Special sale of high grade black and blue domestic montagnac, wool lined, satin yoke, overcoat to order $18.00, ulster $21.00. Raglan, made of gray Moule cheviot, skeleton, $25.00, silk lined $30.00. Satisfaction ensured or money back.

ARNHEIM,

OUR ONLY STORE,

BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

INSTRUCTION.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—The new Down-town School of the Walworth Institute, 29-33 W. 42d St., is now open day and evening. Stenography and typewriting taught practically in a short time. At the up-town school, 108-110 E. 125th St., all business branches are taught. Call or send for Prospectus.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY,

Select Catholic Boarding School; thorough Academic and Commercial Course; opens Jan. 2; terms moderate. Address Bro. AUGUST, Westchester, N.Y.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

The PACKARD COMMERCIAL SCHOOL

101 EAST 23d STREET, NEW YORK (Corner 4th Ave)

Founded 1858 by S. S. Packard Nearly 20,000 students prepared for business.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

JUST THINK, YOU CAN SECURE NEAT printing at reasonable rates from Kennedy Press, 281 West Broadway. Mail orders a specialty.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—An amethest BRACELET, containing eight stones. Suitable reward if returned to 145 East 37th St.

EUROPE.

TO rent in Paris for Expos. 1900, splend. furn. apart. nr. opera; dining-room, 2 parlors, 4 rooms, &c., tel. Write Desgrange, 14 rue Lafayette, Paris.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.—Bright, tidy learners wanted; paid while learning. L. Henry & Co., 721 Broadway.

WANTED—A competent laundress; assist with chamberwork; references required. Apply, 4 to 6, 24 East 73d St.

WANTED—Young woman as cook and laundress; must have personal reference. Apply, between 10 and 12 Monday, at 139 East 36th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK—HOUSEMAID and WAITRESS.—By two sisters, middle-aged; city or country; as first-class cook and experienced housemaid and waitress; will give first-class reference. Address Sarah Gilda, 2,030 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young woman in private family as good plain cook; no objection to plain washing; good reference. Call, for two days, at 115 West 53d St. Ring Gray's bell.

COOK.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find a place for her cook, whom she can highly recommend. 15 East 84th St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined middle-aged person as nursery governess; French, German, English; in wealthy gentleman's family; kind disposition; could act as housekeeper, do the marketing, or take entire charge of motherless children, &c. M. S., Box 156 Times Office.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl in a small family to do light housework. 211 East 25th St. Ring Sissler's bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—As lady's maid; thoroughly experienced; personal references; accustomed to travel; speaking English, French, and German. M., care of Mrs. Veyra, 258 West 15th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant, North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. Hetherington, 631 Columbus Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress by day or takes work home; does all kinds of family sewing, repairing dresses, finishing, alterations. Seamstress, 773 Amsterdam Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—German wishes more outside work. Oelsner, 500 East 84th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—Do work of private family in flat; best reference. 244 East 44th St., third floor.

Miscellaneous.

UPHOLSTRESS.—Curtains, portieres, and all kinds of fancy articles, done; city or country; best references. Mme. Thiercel, 70 West 142d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Speaks French, English; 33; sober; understands his duties and business thoroughly; willing, obliging; wages, $40; last disengaged; first-class long and personal city references. Pleotnoel, 168 East 98th St.

BUTLER.—By first-class Swiss-German; single; age 35; city or country; last employer may be seen; city references. Swiss, 100 West 53d St.

BUTLER.—By an English butler; first-class city references. L. R., Box 97, 1,242 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly competent and reliable; strictly temperate; experienced driver in city or country; refers to present employer, who intends going abroad. J. H., 216 West 75th St.

COACHMAN.—English; married; thoroughly competent; best city references. T. Harris, 1,178 1st Av.

Valets.

VALET or TRAVELING SERVANT.—Swiss; 31; speaks French, German, English; 6 years same place; highest reference. H. G., Box 308, 1,269 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

TO CONTRACTORS.—An experienced foreman desires position; can estimate on work from drawings; understands drawing and making of details; competent to manage building operations from drawings; willing to go outside of New York City; references furnished. Address M. A., Box 198 T imes.

WELSH BOY, 16 YEARS OF AGE, IN OFFICE or dry goods commission house. R. T. D., 258 West 95th St.

SUNDAY SPEEDWAY RACING

Throng Sees Richard Croker's Chanty Beaten by Brandywine.

Two Spirited Runaways Brought to a Standstill by Mounted Policemen, Who Were Cheered by Onlookers.

The growing popularity of the Speedway as a Sunday morning resort for horsemen and their fast steppers, as well as those who delight in seeing good harness racing, was evident yesterday from the crowd which lined both sides of the drive from Washington Bridge as far north as the eye could reach. It is along this stretch that all the brushes take place, and before 10 o'clock people began to arrive in search of points of vantage. Several races had been announced to take place, the most important of which was a match between Richard Croker's gelding Chanty and Brandywine, 2:20¼, owned by A. Maynard.

The roadbed was in excellent condition, but the horses were a little late in putting in an appearance, their owners evidently being afraid of the threatening weather. As soon as the sun broke through the clouds, about 11 o'clock, the favorites began to arrive, and from then on until 1 o'clock there was no time lost, and some of the best and most spirited brushes that have been witnessed on the famous drive this Winter took place.

There were two exciting runaways, which gave variety to the sport and showed off to an advantage the excellent work of the mounted policemen. The first runaway occurred when the racing was at its height. A mare driven by A. Bergman, a lawyer, became unmanagable near the half-mile post and started down the stretch at a furious pace. Officer Murphy, who was standing several hundred feet away, was on the back of his horse and away in an instant. The runaway swerved from side to side, and for a minute it appeared as though he would outfoot Murphy's animal. Spurring his horse to its utmost speed, the officer finally reached the runaway and tried to head him off. This he could not do, so, crowding the terrified animal into the curb, Murphy suddenly leaned forward and grabbed the beast by the bridle, bringing him to a standstill in short order. A little later another officer captured a runaway, after a half-mile chase. Nobody was hurt, and the officers were loudly applauded by the spectators.

The first real brush of the morning was between Precious Stone, a green horse driven by Elmer Stevens, and Russel T., 2:21½, driven by Charles Welland. During the half-mile post they ran nose and nose; then Precious Stone drew ahead and Mr. Welland pulled Russel T. up. Precious Stone had the race won, however, and showed remarkable speed.

Quadriga, driven by H. O'Dell, had several lively brushes with the well-known Speedway flyer Ambidexter, 2:11¼, driven by J. Wilbur. The first race, which was somewhat short of a mile, was captured, after a hard tussle, by Quadriga, who won by a length. On the second trip both horses got away in better form and ran side by side for a half mile. Then Ambidexter made a spurt and gained a lead of a length, but the steady gait of Quadriga soon began to tell, and when the horses were reined in under Washington Bridge honors were about even. Isaac A. Hopper's horse Lucre took the measure of Glenmere Boy in a very pretty burst that lasted a half mile.

The spectators were getting somewhat uneasy when both Chanty and Brandywine put in an appearance. Chanty was hooked to a heavy four-wheeler with bicycle wheels, with Trainer Jack Currey handling the reins. After the animals had been warmed up a trifle they were started down the stretch together. Brandywine took the lead on the start, and Currey made no effort to pass him until the half-mile post was reached. Then Currey gave Chanty the word, and in an instant the horses were on even terms. Then began a struggle for a lead which lasted for a quarter, when Chanty, although he was handicapped by weight, showed a burst of speed that put him a length ahead, and he held the advantage to the finish. Mr. Maynard asked for another brush, a request that Trainer Currey heartily granted.

This event proved exactly the reverse of the previous one. Chanty took the lead on the start and held it to the three-quarter-mile post, when Brandywine jumped into the lead and won out by a good margin. A third race between the animals gave every promise of being as close as the former ones until Chanty broke and spoiled his chances of winning.

Bullmont, 2:09¼, driven by J. McBride, had a lively go with Ambidexter and Clayton. It was anybody's race to the half, when Clayton drew ahead and won, closely followed by Bullmont.

Among those who watched the sport were A. L. Kerker, behind Ataka Boy; M. L. Reid, driving Farmer; J. C. Mullin, behind a team of handsome cobs; M. Grote, driving James L., 2:01¼; George Huber; A. Newberger, driving Smilax; C. J. Hackett, behind King Tom, one of the fastest green pacers on the Speedway; B. Zahn, driving Dudless; M. C. Boynton, behind Brunhild; A. J. Symes, behind a team of grays; J. W. Cornish, driving David B.; George C. Hunter, driving Baby Mine; Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Wells, behind a team, and George Harper, driving a chestnut cob.

Charter Oak Park's 1903 Futurity.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 4.—Nominations for the 1903 Futurity at Charter Oak Park will be received until March 10. The purse is $10,000 for trotters and pacers, foals of 1900. It is announced that $1 must accompany the nomination, future payments, amounting to $30, to be made at stated intervals, the last on March 1, 1903. Three entries are required to fill and two to start.

ORANGE'S TRAIN SERVICE.

Improvements Promised by Lackawanna Road's President.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 4.—The Public Welfare Committee of the New England Society of this city, which for the past month has been trying to secure better train service on the Morris and Essex Division of the Lackawanna Railroad, reported to the society last night that President Truesdale of the Lackawanna had told them the elevation of the company's tracks through Newark would be completed in a little more than a year, and that the company would at once take some steps toward abolishing grade crossings in Orange. Other promises for better train service have been made by the Lackawanna President, and the committee thought many defects in the service would soon be remedied.

For two months the society has been divided over a resolution approving the Currency bill now before Congress, and declaring in favor of a gold standard. After two hours' discussion of the money question last night, the members decided that the question was purely a political one, and voted to lay the resolution on the table.

PHILADELPHIA BOY MURDERED.

Killed by a Young Baker Whom He Had Annoyed.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—A twelve-year-old boy named Hugh Dugan, whose home was at 2032 Wood Street, was found dead late last night with his skull crushed and about a dozen other wounds on the head.

There is every indication that the boy was murdered, but the police thus far have failed to get any direct evidence bearing on the affair. They have, however, arrested Charles Weisenborn, aged nineteen years, who is employed as a baker near the dead boy's home, on suspicion of knowing something in regard to Dugan's death.

The police arrested Charles Weisenborn, aged nineteen years, who is employed as a baker near the dead boy's home, on suspicion of knowing something in regard to Dugan's death.

Late to-night, after many attempts to wring a confession from him, Weisenborn broke down and made a clean breast of the affair. He said that the boys of the neighborhood, among whom was Dugan, continually annoyed him. Last night young Dugan met him, and again began to tease him and call him vile names. Becoming angered, Weisenborn says he threw the boy to the ground, pummeled him, and left him lying in the alley. Not thinking that he had killed the boy, Weisenborn went to a theatre, and then home to bed, where he was arrested. Weisenborn came here from Baltimore about six months ago. His father is a piano tuner in that city.

CHAMPION GOLFER HERE.

Harry Vardon, Who Has Won Signal Honors in Great Britain, Arrives on the St. Paul.

Harry Vardon, the champion golfer of Great Britain, was among the passengers arriving here yesterday on the steamship St. Paul. He will spend a few days in this locality before starting on his tour of the Southern links, and later in the season will be seen in exhibition and competitive matches on several of the metropolitan courses.

The Lawrence Harbor Country Club, near Red Bank, N. J., has made an offer to Vardon to appear there on Feb. 12, and Vardon said that would undoubtedly be his first match in this country. He will play against the best ball of two amateurs, Findley Douglas and M. M. Singer having been selected as his opponents. Douglas is the ex-amateur champion of the United States and Singer won the North New Jersey championship last Summer. Even with this good golfing reputation in their favor, it is not expected that they will get the mastery of the English crack, provided Vardon has got into good trim after an ocean voyage.

Vardon won last year for the third time the open championship of Great Britain. He held the honor in 1896 and 1898. After his victory last year he made a tour through England and Scotland, receiving a genuine ovation at every golf club, and he was only beaten in two or three matches when playing against the best ball of two picked amateurs. Vardon's style differs somewhat from the orthodox manner of addressing and striking the ball. He uses somewhat shorter clubs than are usually seen and handles them by what is known as the interlocking grip. His left thumb is placed down the shaft, contrary to the usual custom of thumbs around, and it is covered by the ball of the right hand. The little finger of the right hand overlaps and is placed on the top of the first middle joint of the first finger of the left hand. Vardon's swing is of the up-and-down order, giving the appearance of a hit more than a swing. Vardon's average tee shot is from 220 to 250 yards, and he is equally skillful with his brassie.

Atlantic City, Lakewood, and Garden City will be among the links in this vicinity where Vardon will surely be seen before he returns to his native land in time for the championships of this year.

GOLF AT PALM BEACH.

Extra Hole Played to Decide the Mixed Foursome Match.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 4.—In a mixed foursome on the links Saturday afternoon Miss O'Neill of Pittsburg and Sidney Maddock of the Crescent Club, New York, beat Miss Andrews and A. W. Black, New York, by one hole. They were even at the outward hole and had to play the nineteenth to decide the game.

A handicap medal play, eighteen holes, was scheduled for Saturday afternoon, in which there were twenty-six entries. Nearly half of the players dropped out of the contest before the finish. The net scores were: C. D. Bolce, New York, 85; J. W. Johnson, 89; W. G. Brown, 90; J. C. Salter, New York, 91; A. S. Carpenter, Philadelphia, 91; M. Ladd, 93; T. D. Hooper, 94; C. S. Brackett, 95; L. R. Miller, 96, and D. A. Loring, Jr., 98.

Golf Play at St. Augustine.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 4.—Bernard Nicholls, professional of the Philadelphia Country Club, is traveling in the South, and will spend a few days here. This afternoon he played R. C. Watson, Jr., of the West Brook Club, and, although the latter made a very good showing in his medal score, Nicholls beat him 4 up and 3 to play in the match. The scores were: Nicholls, 79; Watson 83.

BOWLING RECORDS.

The following tables show the standing of the clubs in the various tournaments in New York:

NEW YORK ROYAL ARCANUM.

	W.	L.	H. S.		W.	L.	H. S.
N. Y. No. 1	14	2	860	Our No. 2	8	8	844
Our No. 1	13	2	951	De Vinne	7	7	823
Lenox	9	3	890	Americus	7	9	829
Yonkers	11	5	842	N. Y. No. 2	5	9	741
Harlem	9	5	803	Manhattan	3	13	739
Empire City	9	5	880	Defendam	2	14	764
Colonial	10	6	800	Stanley	2	14	700
Citizens'	10	6	830	Knick'bocker	1	14	589
Colfax	9	7	852				

HARLEM NAVY TOURNAMENT.

Nonpareil R. C.	2	0	849	Friendship B.	1	1	832
Dauntless R. C.	2	0	788	Nassau R. C.	1	1	792
Lone Star B. C.	2	0	722	Harlem B. C.	0	2	776
Wyanoke B. C.	1	1	841	Bohemian B.	0	2	765
				Metropolitan R. C.	0	2	567

AMERICAN NATIONAL.

Corinthian	14	4	936	Doolittle	10	10	941
Monarch	13	5	971	Rosedale	9	11	973
Germania	14	6	955	Morningside	9	11	991
Fidelia	14	6	926	Oriental	6	8	934
Spartan	12	8	994	Golden Rod	8	12	969
South Paw	11	9	964	Arlington	6	10	926
Metropolitan	10	8	950	Central	6	14	912
Empire	10	8	975	Riverdale	4	12	879
Orchard	11	9	1005	Lotus	6	14	894
Columbia	10	10	958	Glendale	5	15	894
Bleecker	10	10	935				

NATIONAL LEAGUE TOURNAMENT.

Metropolitan	11	1	968	Washington	6	6	918
Corinthian	10	2	945	Fidelia	6	6	1017
Empire	9	5	923	Pontiac Wh.	5	5	937
Knickerbocker A. C.	9	5	918	Morningside	5	5	926
Roseville A. C.	9	5	912	Kings Co.	4	4	922
				N. Y. A. C.	3	5	888
				Oriental	5	11	967
America	10	6	925	Imperial	4	12	938
Berkeley	10	6	904	Lotus	1	7	916
Golden Rod	6	4	950	Phoenix	1	7	847
Doolittle	7	7	937	Harlem Republican C.	1	13	818
Riverdale	7	7	920				

ARLINGTON NATIONAL.

Bleecker	20	4	888	M. M. & M.	11	13	887
Alco	20	6	890	Helschen	11	15	790
Oradell	18	6	873	Manhatta	8	14	840
Gotham	16	6	881	Linwood	9	17	805
Welcome	14	6	884	Homestead	7	17	817
Edison	16	8	913	Black Bass	5	21	783
Glendale	12	12	855	Amity	1	25	722
Straggler	11	11	830				

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM.

Philadelphos	14	2	949	Long Island	9	9	937
Fraternity	14	4	888	Atlantic	9	9	816
East N. Y.	14	4	960	Nassau	7	9	883
Gilbert	14	4	958	De Forest	6	12	896
J. F. Price	17	5	967	Washington			
Bedford	12	4	884	Irving	10	12	825
Bushwick	13	5	915	Fulton	6	10	880
Fort Greene	14	6	911	Brooklyn Brevoort	8	12	875
De Witt Clinton	12	6	890	Commonw'th	6	12	879
Burnside	11	7	838	Iolanthe	5	12	802
Lefferts	10	8	892	Alert	5	15	922
Fern	11	9	882	Oxford	2	16	888
De Long	11	9	900	Ridgewood	1	17	751
Welcome	9	9	838	Gramercy	1	15	760
							815

BROOKLYN R. A. SUB TOURNAMENT.

East N. Y.	15	3	860	Brevoort	8	9	789
Bedford	13	4	856	Philadelphos	6	9	773
Gilbert	11	4	899	Brooklyn	6	9	763
Long Island	12	5	788	Bushwick	6	11	769
De Long	11	6	869	J. F. Price	6	11	736
Fort Greene	11	6	836	Fulton	5	13	773
Fern	11	6	826	Nassau	5	13	746
Lefferts	10	7	777	Fraternity	5	13	723
De Witt Clinton	9	8	763	Burnside	2	15	769

LIFE INSURANCE LEAGUE.

Fid. & Cas.	12	0	838	J. Hancock	5	6	938
Equitable	7	4	806	Prudential	3	4	852
Metropolitan	7	4	829	Germonia	1	9	820
Mut. Benefit	6	3	849	Mutual	1	10	856

MORNING NEWSPAPER LEAGUE.

Journal	7	1	1317	Tribune	3	5	1220
World	4	2	1292	Times	1	5	1194
Herald	4	2	1225	Bulletin	1	5	1147

Bowling Tournament Games To-day.

Harlem Navy Association—Metropolitan, Harlem, Wyanoke.

United Bowling Clubs, Section No. 2—Black Bass, Cyclone, Accident.

Royal Arcanum League—Knickerbocker vs. Our No. 1.

North Side National League—Pontiac Wheelmen, Dolando, Prospect.

Brooklyn Interclub—Crescent A. C. vs. Aurora Grata; Carleton vs. Lincoln; Hanover vs. Knickerbocker; Columbian vs. Brooklyn Bicycle Club.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—De Witt Clinton, Nassau, Bedford.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Sub-league—Gilbert, Brooklyn, Philadelphos.

BOLTON HALL AT SING SING.

SING SING, Feb. 4.—Bolton Hall delivered a lecture this afternoon in Olive Opera House under the auspices of the Ossining Single Tax Club. Two weeks ago he was one of the invited speakers at a public meeting held in the Highland Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. It was intended as an evangelical meeting, and when Mr. Hall launched out in a speech on political economy, taking for his theme "Give us this day our daily bread—and beefsteak, too," many persons left the church. Secretary Grael of the Young Men's Christian Association, under whose auspices the meeting was held, cut his remarks short.

To-day Mr. Hall had no interruption, as he and the single taxers had the meeting to themselves. Many women were present. As there is to be a special election to-morrow to decide the question of appropriating $5,000 for an electric fire alarm service, the project was boomed by placing conspicuously on the drop curtain in the hall a large placard bearing the words, "Don't forget to vote for the fire-alarm service."

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TESTS OF FIRE APPARATUS.

Big Crowd Witnesses the Contests of Hook and Ladder Companies Using Rival Trucks.

Several thousand people witnessed a contest between Hook and Ladder No. 16 from Fire Headquarters and Hook and Ladder No. 54 of Brooklyn yesterday afternoon at the Brewster Building, Forty-seventh Street and Broadway. The contest was for the purpose of testing the merits of two styles of fire trucks, concerning which there had been a difference of opinion among the experts. One style of truck is made by a New York concern, and the other by an Elmira firm. To raise the great aerial ladder of the Elmira truck it is necessary to unhitch the horses. With the New York truck this is unnecessary. The test was made in the presence of Fire Commissioner Scannell, Deputy Commissioner Tully of Brooklyn, Chief Croker, and other officials of the department. The Elmira truck was handled by the Brooklyn company, and the New York truck by Company No. 16.

No. 16 was first called upon. The company raised the ladder to the roof in 47 seconds. It took the Brooklyn company more than 20 seconds to unhitch their horses and 65 seconds had elapsed before the ladder reached the roof. Chief Croker said that the New York truck had demonstrated its superiority, but the Elmira manufacturers and the Brooklyn delegation were not satisfied. They maintained that the horses should have been unhitched by No. 16. The Commissioner then ordered the men of No. 16 to unhitch their team. In this operation the company was timed 25 seconds. The advocates of the Elmira style of apparatus claimed that their truck had won the contest by 7 seconds, the 25 being added to the 47 seconds of the first test. There was a heated discussion, and finally the Commissioner ordered the two companies to start at the same time. The test was repeated, with no different results. Commissioner Scannell did not give a decision on the contest.

In addition to the ladder tests an exhibition of a new life saving basket was given by Hook and Ladder No. 20, from Mercer Street. The firemen raised their ladder to the top floor window, and ran the basket up to it. Fireman Frank Reilly went to the window and got into the basket, and was lowered down to the street amid cheers.

Chief Croker, after the tests, again expressed his preference for the truck from which the ladder can be raised without unhitching the horses.

SIXTH AVENUE CAR WRECKED.

Side Stove In by Collision with a Truck, but None of the Passengers Injured.

A south-bound Sixth Avenue car was nearly demolished last night in a collision with a heavy truck. The score or more of passengers on board miraculously escaped with no more injury than a severe shock to their nerves and the disarrangement of their attire.

It was shortly after 10 o'clock, and raining hard, when a Dodd express wagon rattled down Sixth Avenue, approaching Thirty-eighth Street. The vehicle was a short distance ahead of a car going in the same direction. Near Thirty-eighth Street the driver, Thomas Farley, of 407 West Twenty-fifth Street, thinking he could easily make it, started to cross the tracks ahead of the car. He had miscalculated, and, although C. Rudeau, the motorman, put his brakes down hard, the car slipped along the wet tracks and crashed into the truck, jamming it against an elevated railroad pillar.

The truck did not suffer great damage, but the side of the car was stove in, several windows were smashed, and the seats at the front end were pushed together. The passengers were piled in a heap on the floor and sprinkled with a shower of broken glass. When they had collected their scattered wits, it was found that no one was hurt badly enough to require the calling of an ambulance. It was said that one or two women received slight cuts from the glass.

The passengers, and those in the succeedings cars, until the track was cleared were given transfers to Broadway cars. A repair car was sent for, and after three-quarters of an hour's work the track was cleared. No arrests were made.

SAYS THE HOUSE DID RIGHT.

Cardinal Gibbons Approves of the Action in the Roberts Case—Society Women Discussed.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4.—Cardinal Gibbons preached to-day at high mass at the Cathedral to the largest congregation assembled in the historic edifice for a long while. His Eminence's text in part was the well-known portion of the marriage service, "what God has joined together let no man put asunder."

Incidentally he expressed in decided terms his opinion regarding the Roberts case. In this connection he said:

"Respect for womanhood makes us approve the refusal of the House of Representatives to allow Congressman-elect Roberts of Utah a seat among the Nation's lawmakers. As a Mormon he can have no proper respect for women, and he was rightly and justly rebuked.

"It was not a question of Constitutional rights or interpretation of the laws. His Constitutional rights have nothing to do with the case, which resolves itself simply into a question regarding the attitude of the country toward the women of the United States. In casting him out, Congress paid a tribute to American womanhood. To have allowed him to take his seat would have been to countenance the degradation of the hollest estate of man. It was a victory for the right, and Congress deserves credit for recognizing the law which is higher than any other."

His eminence spoke of the position of women in the home, and strongly condemned the actions of so-called "society women."

"They are never at rest," he said, "unless they are in pursuit of amusement. They are never at ease unless enjoying morbid excitement and artificial gayety. They are never at home unless they are abroad. All of the solemn duties which are theirs by virtue of their positions in home rest lightly on their shoulders. They have no taste for domestic usefulness and no desire to be the companion and helpmeet of man. In the wrecking of many a life such women have had a large part. Theirs is the responsibility for many a ruined home."

A Mormon to Take Roberts's Place.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 4.—President Ben E. Rich, of the Southern Mormon headquarters in this city, who has received a telegram from Gov. Wells of Utah advising him of the call for a special election for April 2 for the election of a Congressman to succeed Brigham H. Roberts, says ex-Congressman W. H. King, a Democrat and Mormon, will be elected to succeed Mr. Roberts.

PETER RAMSEY STRICKEN.

Dying in Town Named in His Honor—Bought His Coffin.

RAMSEYS, N. J., Feb. 4.—Peter Ramsey, ninety-three years of age, of Ramseys, was stricken with apoplexy on Saturday last. He is now dying. He is worth about $200,000, and was in the shoe business six years ago on Beekman Street, New York City. Ten years ago he bought a coffin from Undertaker Slack of Ramseys because he liked its style and appearance. The coffin is still in Slack's place, and will be used if the old man dies. This town was named in his honor.

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Hyomei is the only Germicide which can be inhaled. It can be used while at work, in the church, at the theatre, or in street cars. Contains no poisonous compounds or dangerous chemicals.

Sold by all druggists or sent by mail.

Complete Outfit, $1.00. Trial Outfit. 25c.

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FOR RENT—Extra wide lofts in

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ALL $1.50 books, 98c; "Transvaal from Within," $2.15 net; Briton & Boer, 55c. Malkan, 1 Wil'm.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS' STRIKE.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 4.—The anticipated trouble between the union inside electrical workers of this city and their employers will begin to-morrow, when a general strike will be inaugurated. The men a couple of months ago notified the employers that on and after Jan. 1 of this year eight hours would be considered a day's work, minimum wages $3 a day for journeymen and $2 for helpers, and time and a half to be paid for overtime up to midnight, and double time for all work after that hour. Double time was also demanded for Sundays and legal holidays, State and National.

The agreement was signed by nearly all the bosses, but subsequently they changed their minds, and now are willing to pay only $2.50 per day for journeymen and $1.50 for helpers. As the journeymen and helpers are members of Local Union No. 52 of Electrical Workers they concluded at a meeting last night to force the bosses to live up to the agreement or stop work. As a result the men have decided not to begin work to-morrow.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, 113 and 115 West Ninety-fourth Street, north side, 201.9 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25.9 and 26, respectively, by 100.8, two five-story stone-front flats. Due on judgment, on each, $7,625; subject to other mortgages, on 113, for $20,000; on 115, for $21,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 553 Hudson Street, and 109 and 111 Perry Street, being the northwest corner of those streets, 52.8 by 44.6 by 64.4 by 61.6, three-story brick and frame buildings. Due on judgment, $37,145.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Strauss, referee, 670 to 682 East One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, southeast corner of Vanderbilt Avenue, 140 by 100, seven four-story stone-front flats; 684 to 696 East One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, south side, 140 feet east of Vanderbilt Avenue and adjoining the foregoing, eight four-story stone-front flats. Due on judgment, on 670 to 682, $13,200; on 684 to 696, $13,811; subject to other mortgages, on 684 to 696, for $30,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Franklin Bien, referee, 1,054 Lexington Avenue, southwest corner of Seventy-fifth Street, 17.2 by 79.6, five-story stone-front flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $27,625; subject to other mortgages for $28,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Samoson H. Weinhandler, referee, 61 to 67 East Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Madison Avenue, 100 by 100.11, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $4,108; subject to other mortgages for $36,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles A. Decker, referee, 644 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 430 feet west of Broadway, 15 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,410.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auct'r,

will sell at auction on

Tuesday, February 6, 1900

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

**

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE APPOINTMENT OF JOHN F. CARROLL

The appointment of the lieutenant and personal representative of RICHARD CROKER as receiver of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company by Justice FITZGERALD was an act for which it is not easy to imagine any justification, and which is open to explanation by motives that, if allowed to influence judicial discretion, must shake the confidence of the public in the courts.

The company whose affairs were brought before the Court is a very important one, with outstanding bonds and stock to the amount of nearly $30,000,000. Its annual receipts have been stated at over $2,000,000. The reorganization or adjustment of its business is a matter plainly requiring ability of the first order, practical experience, and familiarity with affairs on a large scale. The agent selected by the Court for this peculiar and difficult trust should obviously possess, in addition to these qualifications, a reputation for integrity and a standard of personal conduct of the highest character. Nothing less would satisfy the claims of the parties in interest under the law, and nothing less would satisfy the conscience of an upright Judge, conscious of the obligations of his office and determined to discharge them without favor or fear.

We do not think that JOHN F. CARROLL meets these requirements. We do not believe that Justice FITZGERALD could convince a jury of competent lawyers and business men that CARROLL meets these requirements. We doubt if a dozen of CARROLL'S political intimates could be found to say, if they told the truth, that the appointment was, in their opinion, made because CARROLL was thought by the Justice to meet these requirements. We have no means of knowing the motives of the Justice, and we have no desire to impugn them. But if he were called on to demonstrate to the satisfaction of intelligent men, aware of the facts, that the appointment of CARROLL was not a piece of gross political favoritism, in the interest solely of Tammany Hall and its chief, to the imperiling of large interests and the terrible discredit of the court in which the act was committed, we are utterly ignorant of how he would go about it.

THE HOPE OF THE CITY.

It is not without significance that such an address as that of Mr. EDWARD M. SHEPARD on Saturday evening should be made to a Citizens' Union club, one of the Assembly district organizations of that sort that now exist in healthy condition in more than half the districts of the old City of New York.

The burden of Mr. SHEPARD'S address was the criticism of the present charter from the point of view of home rule. Home rule is a term so much abused that it is not always easy to know what is meant by it. But in substance it is simple enough. It means the rule of the city in its own affairs by its own chosen representatives, in accordance with the general provisions of the legislation of the State. It does not involve political independence of the authority of the State in matters common to the people of the whole State. It does not ignore the fact that the city is a corporation created by the State and subject in its powers to the regulation of the State. It simply requires that within the general lines laid down by the State the business of the city shall be attended to by the people of the city in such manner as they may find best suited to their needs. The charter, as pointed out by Mr. SHEPARD, should give general powers and provide general checks and safeguards, but the method of using those powers, and especially the details of their use, should be left to be determined by the city according to its own experience.

The reason why this is not done is plain enough to all who have studied our political history. The State has been sometimes Democratic in its entire government, but usually the Republicans have controlled the Legislature when they have not had the Executive as well. The city, on the other hand, has almost uniformly been Democratic. It has, therefore, been to the interest of the party in power in the State to retain as much influence over the government of the city as possible, and the degree to which they have done this has enabled them to carry on an extensive and profitable series of deals with the Democratic managers in this city. Nor have the latter been in the past sincere and honest advocates of home rule. On the contrary, they have found it much easier and more advantageous to dicker with the Republican managers than to secure a real hold on the confidence of the people of New York. There has been a conspiracy of spoilsmen of both parties against the rights and interests of the people. While they fought over the division of the spoils, they were ready at all times to fight against the abolition of the spoils sure to be undertaken whenever the voters of the city were given substantial control over the management of their own business. Genuine home rule involves real responsibility, and the Democratic politician, in politics as a trade, has no more wish to be held to strict account for his actions than a Republican politician. With him home rule means only the privilege of ruling at home. If he cannot get that he much prefers to get what he can by bargaining at Albany.

The attitude of the two classes, or the two divisions of the same class, toward the Citizens' Union was the same and was inspired by the same motives. They all instinctively felt that that movement would be, if successful, practically fatal to their cherished purposes. Their accord in this feeling was the most convincing proof of the essential and practical soundness of the movement. They knew that if the business of the city was once put fairly in the hands of men bound to render an account to the people of the city and wholly dependent on the approval of the people for their title to office, with no appeal to Albany, and no bi-party arrangement to hide behind, the springs of their own influence would be surely dried up, and the golden stream flowing therefrom would cease. Happily this fact is not ignored by the leaders of the Citizens' Union movement, and they are making persistent and intelligent effort to organize their forces for the great contest next year. It is, of course, difficult to see what form the movement will asume by that time, but it is not difficult at all to see that the principle of the movement is the only hope for the rescue of the city from the disgraceful and costly and utterly irresponsible régime resulting from the defeat of the movement in 1897. We shall save ourselves, or we shall not be saved.

NO OCCASION FOR HASTE.

That part of the report of the Philippine Commission where the Commissioners point out that the problems of civil government in the Philippine possessions are too complex, new, and difficult to be intrusted to any but men of proved ability and high character is deserving of the careful attention of President MCKINLEY. If a Civil Governor is to be sent to Luzon to administer the affairs of nine million people unused to our institutions and strangers to our laws, he must be a man of first-rate capacity who measures up to that great work and its responsibilities, or the President will have many occasions before he leaves the White House to regret deeply that he ever heard of the Philippines.

A hasty choice would very likely be a poor one. What is the need of haste? What is the present need of changing the status of the Philippines? The political society of those islands is not settled. The conditions range from peace in some parts to war in others. It may be long before peace upon an assured and permanent basis will be established. Meanwhile we can never say confidently what is going to happen next. But the requisite power and the requisite elasticity to meet all the changing conditions are found in the military government of the islands under the direction of the President. To lay aside that freedom of action now for the more rigid forms of a civil establishment might be both a source of embarrassment to the President and of injustice to a people as yet most imperfectly prepared for the rule of an American Civil Governor.

Very likely the President may wish to meet some of the criticisms of the anti-imperialists before the campaign opens by conferring upon the Filipinos the supposed benefits of a civil government in which they will have some part. In the fullness of time civil institutions and home rule will be blessings for the Filipinos. But they might be curses now, and to us as well as to them. The Administration may well be slow to let itself be hurried into an unreasonable policy by the unreasonable course of the anti-imperialists.

RUSSIA IN PERSIA.

The English, who are otherwise about as un-Grecian a people as ever lived, have at least the Athenian quality of unreadiness. DEMOSTHENES once compared the policy of the Athenians to the manner in which a barbarian boxes. His attention is wholly taken up with the blow he has just received, and he never seems to have any idea beforehand of what to expect the next moment or where he ought to be upon his guard. That is an exact picture of the conduct of Great Britain's foreign policy. Lord CURZON has made many verbal blunders in his time, but he never made a happier one than his ingenuous confession that "an intelligent anticipation of events before they occur" was the last thing to look for in a British statesman.

There was a time when English influence was as powerful in Persia as it used to be in China. The trade of Persia was in British hands from the Persian Gulf to the Caspian; the British Minister at Teheran was a magnate second only to the Shah himself, and it was to England, and especially to Lombard Street, that Persia instinctively turned when help was needed. The war of 1857 left the country practically a British dependency. It could at all events have easily been made one. But the Indian mutiny broke out and Persia was soon forgotten. A hasty peace was patched up, and all that England gained from the war was a few extra trading privileges. The conquered towns were restored, and things allowed to run on pretty much as before. Oriental peoples do not, and never will, understand that way of using a victory. You have to hold all you take and add a little more from time to time to make them respect you.

England's weakness was Russia's opportunity. The will of PETER the Great, long thought to be a genuine document, was supposed to contain among its clauses an injunction to his successors "to hasten the decay of Persia and penetrate to the Persian Gulf." His successors could not have acted up to the advice more thoroughly if they had had it before their eyes in black and white. Russia has done all she could in the last forty years to hasten the decay of Persia and penetrate to the Persian Gulf. She began by strangling with heavy duties the British trade that found its way into Persia through Russian Caucasia. She settled merchants in the northern towns at the expense of the Government and fostered a bounty-fed trade to the Caspian ports. Working in her quiet, implacable way, without hurry or waste, she has made herself commercially and politically the mistress of Northern Persia. The Russian flag floats over Enzelli; Resht is virtually a Russian port. A Russian railroad runs from Resht to Kazvin, and by means of it thousands of troops could be poured into the Persian plain within striking distance of Teheran in a few hours. Half way down to the Persian Gulf Russian interests are dominant and palpable.

How palpable and how dominant the latest news from Persia shows. The Russian Government has authorized the Loan Bank of Persia to take up the loan of $17,578,125. Russia guarantees the bonds and accepts as security the revenues of all the Persian Custom Houses except those on the gulf, while Persia undertakes not to contract any foreign loan until the new loan is paid off without the consent of the Loan Bank. The agreement is all the more significant, as an almost identical loan was arranged two years ago between England and Persia and summarily vetoed by Russian diplomacy. Practically it puts Persia financially and politically at the heel of Russia.

The aim sought is, of course, a port on the Persian Gulf, and it has been commonly understood that the frustration of this aim is one of the few things that England thinks worth fighting for; not only because she controls two-thirds of the commerce of the Persian Gulf, not only because Bushire is the great distributing centre for her Persian trade and one she cannot afford to have jeopardized, but because Russia's appearance on the gulf, followed as it would be by a military railroad from Caucasia, means the possession of an invaluable jumping-off ground for the invasion of India. All the intrigues and plots and counterplots of which Persia is the battleground have India for their ultimate objective.

Englishmen in Persia fume over the inaction and self-sufficiency of their Government in allowing Russia to advance as she has done. Yet they ought to be used to it by now. It is an old story, repeated in Afghanistan and China and wherever the two countries come in conflict. The diplomacy of the British Government is like the tactics of the British Army. It waits for the enemy to intrench himself securely in an impregnable position and then it delivers a frontal attack.

THE HEINE MONUMENT MUTILATORS.

It would be too bad if the miscreants who mutilated the sculptured figures of the Heine Monument should go uncaught and unwhipped. Indeed, a public whipping would be a good beginning of their punishment. Some thirty-nine lashes well laid on, to be followed by a prolonged seclusion in a secure jail, would be about the right penalty for such misdoing as theirs.

We are afraid the public is not moved to the proper spirit of indignation over this outrage. The Heine Monument has been the subject of some bickering and disagreement. The city of the poet's birth declined it. The National Sculpture Society was unable to approve the design when the composition was offered as a gift to this city. There was a rather sharp discussion about the site, but finally a site was chosen at Mott Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and the monument was accepted by the city. It belongs to all the people. A desecration of it is an affront to the nearly four million people who are its owners. In considering the atrocious act of vandalism committed some days ago it is altogether beside the mark to raise the question whether the poet HEINE was universally beloved, whether the monument and its accessory figures were or were not worthy of praise as objects of art. However widely expert judges or the general public may differ about these matters, no individual had the right to enforce his private judgment against the monument with a pickaxe. It is this fact which makes it so much to be desired that the wretches who defaced the sculptures should be hunted up and made to smart.

Of course, everybody knows that they must be persons of such detestable character that society would be benefited by their permanent withdrawal from it. Their crime was very much worse than a burglary or an assault, for it was a crime against the whole community. Hardly any offense against private persons or their property, if we except the taking of life and the more flagrant felonies, can be compared with it. It ought to be punished in a manner so exemplary that this form of criticism of our statuary will never become popular. We have many bad statues and monuments. Doubtless men could be found who would denounce the best examples we have. The deterrent force of a long term of imprisonment of the fellows who did this evil work would be valuable.

We think the police ought to discover them. It is apparent that they are not ordinary criminals. They are men of sufficient intelligence and power of reflection to have been actuated by one of three motives. They may have knocked the heads and arms off Mr. HERTER'S mermaids because they thought the figures were bad art, which is the least likely of the possible motives. They may have belonged to that class of morbid moralists who are incensed at sculptured nudity, and this theory of motive is supported by precedents. Or they may have disliked the monument because they knew that the man it commemorated was a Jew. One of these motives, and probably one of the last two, was the actuating reason of the crime. Whoever perpetrated it is sure to boast of it or to talk about it sooner or later. The huge satisfaction they must feel at their success will inevitably provoke them to utterance. If detectives are at work on the "job" and they are keen and patient their efforts should not go unrewarded.

A diagram recently published in The Street Railway Journal gives an impressive view of the growth of passenger traffic in the Borough of Brooklyn. Sixteen years ago, when the Brooklyn Bridge was opened, the total number of passengers carried by the street railways in a year was 100,000,000. In the next two years two lines of elevated road were opened, and by 1888 the number had increased to 125,000,000. By the end of 1894 the electric roads were equipped and the total advanced to 200,000,000, but the increase thus attained in ten years was almost equaled in the next four, and the total mounted to 290,000,000. It is the opinion of The Street Railway Journal that the limit of growth of this traffic is now determined by the capacity of the bridge, or at least that the growth will be sharply checked until there are more and better ways of getting across the East River. At the point where the main current of traffic now flows into Brooklyn it is physically impossible to carry it at any reasonable rate of speed, and blocks are the rule in the busy hours. As the capacity of the bridge is fully taxed, the only relief is in other modes of crossing the river. Of these the most promising, the most readily and rapidly provided, and the cheapest, are tunnels. There is a fair prospect that one important channel of this character will be built to connect with the Long Island Railroad at Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues, within the next two or three years. It will be a good beginning.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Among the reasons given by the amiable RICHARD FRANKLIN PETTIGREW, the Senator from South Dakota—or is he from the Alcaldia Mayor de la Pampanga?—in support of his demand that a certain document which may or may not have been written by his revered friend, AGUINALDO, should be printed at the expense of the United States Government, there was one reason of a very peculiar nature. "The great journals of the country," he said bitterly, "are not open to the publication of the facts regarding this subject," and a moment later he put the same idea in another form—"the great newspapers are supporting the policy of the Administration, and we are driven to this course in order to get the facts to the people through the mails." Just what the Senator means by "great" newspapers it is a bit hard to tell. Perhaps The Springfield Republican could cast some light on that question, provided, of course, it is not too much annoyed by Mr. PETTIGREW'S decidedly ungrateful and rather cruel denial of the pleasant adjective to itself. One may safely assume, however, that the Senator intended to charge all the really influential organs of publicity in the United States with having agreed to support the Administration's foreign policy through thick and thin, and to exclude from their columns all news, no matter how important or interesting, that would tend to weaken that policy in popular esteem. We are not uncharitable enough to suppose that Senator PETTIGREW seriously believes any such thing, but he certainly talks as if he did, and that is very surprising. It seems to us that he is utterly mistaken as to the effect which his remarks will produce on the people. They will simply laugh at the "conspiracy of silence" idea, but they will be made extremely thoughtful by his explicit admission that anti-expansion, so-called, has no newspaper advocacy worth taking into account. Such unanimity is significant of much in a land where a good cause never yet lacked good advocates and a lot of them.

—Every little while the business managers of the organization known by the doubly false name of "Christian Science" give out for publication a mass of statistics nominally showing that the number of their—well, we will be polite for once and call them followers, is steadily and rapidly increasing. For all we know the data thus presented in regard to new churches built and the size of their congregations are accurate, lamentably accurate. Nevertheless, these statistics, like everything else connected with the pseudo-science, are deceptive, and the fact is that Eddyism is already showing the signs of swift decay. It still spreads in an ever-widening circle, and therefore more people, probably, are agitated by it to-day than yesterday, but complete calm is already establishing itself at the original centre of commotion, and that, too, is extending fast. Nobody who has paid careful attention to the matter can have failed to note the large number of persons, formerly affiliated more or less closely and enthusiastically with the cult, who have now abandoned it altogether, or whose interest is cooling. The proselytes continue to multiply and for the time being they more than make up for the backsliders, but the process in operation can have only one end. The "scientists" raise a single big crop almost everywhere, but the same land never produces twice, and famine follows quickly after the feast. Soon there will be no new ground to take up, and then—no more will be heard of this particular set of cultivators. Mrs. EDDY has made the fatal error of becoming ridiculous. She prospered on denunciation, but success intoxicated her and she lost her shrewdness. Now her pretensions are too absurd for the endurance of any except those financially interested in the defense of her theories, and her book agents must go further and further afield with every week that passes. This is a matter of small consequence to "Mother," for she had and utilized many years for her own enrichment. The situation, however, must be extremely painful to those belated exploiters of credulity who are endeavoring to duplicate her achievements.

—A passage in the report of the Secretary of Agriculture, which deserved more attention that it has received, was that in which he advised action on a suggestion made at the Pan-American Medical Congress. That body planned a thorough technical and statistical investigation of the drug plants native to the two continents, to be made by or under the auspices of the several Governments, and some of them have already undertaken the task. Most progress, it may surprise a few people to learn, has been reported from Mexico, where the work is approaching completion. The Secretary said: "By accepting this proposal we shall secure, in a research of which we have long felt the need, the cordial assistance and support of an influential association of learned physicians; we shall encourage each of the other American nations, all of which are represented in the Pan-American Medical Congress, to proceed with a similar investigation of their own medical flora; we shall furnish a basis for the remunerative employment of much land and many people, and we shall stimulate the great growth and growing trade in drugs between the countries of North America and South America." Something like $10,000 is needed to enable the Department of Agriculture to do its part in this promising work, and an appropriation for that amount is asked of Congress.

—It is at once amusing and irritating to see that Dr. EDWARD KOCH uses the words "my theory" when he comments on new evidence from Java supporting the view that there is a close, and perhaps direct, relation between malaria and mosquitoes. Dr. KOCH is undoubtedly a very great bacteriologist, and the world is indebted to him for much good work done and several important discoveries made; but he was not the first to suspect the mosquito of infecting unhappy humanity with the germs of malaria, and the theory that they do so is his only in the sense that he gave it comparatively early adhesion. The original investigator in this field was an English doctor stationed in India. Dr. KOCH has been charged before with endeavoring to monopolize credit belonging to other men, and here seems to be a clear case against him.

—Writing for The Electrical Review, Mr. HENRY L. DOHERTY declares that easily first among the causes of the hostility against semi-public corporations which is now so widespread is the great increase in the value of the franchises owned by some of these organizations. This hostility Mr. DOHERTY regards as unjust, and, for the purpose of showing its groundlessness, he draws a decidedly interesting picture of two men, SMITH, who builds a street railway and electric lighting plant in a small town, and JONES, who buys land near by and then sits down to watch the town grow. SMITH, we are told, must, from the nature of his investment, employ much labor, must pay the most strict attention to the conduct of his business, and, for the sake of developing his own property, must do everything within his power to assist in the development of the town. JONES, on the other hand, neither makes work for others nor does any himself. He pays only nominal taxes, and, if he chooses, can live in Europe while his unearned increment is accumulating. If the small town in a few years comes to be a big one, both of these men become rich, and Mr. DOHERTY mourns over the inconsistency of "the masses" in urging the city to confiscate the property of SMITH and letting JONES go unattacked. We have said that this comparison was interesting, but doesn't the maker of it select his cases somewhat unfairly, and isn't he entirely wrong in assuming that proceedings like those of the Jones person have escaped the critical attention of the people who are worrying over the disposition of franchises? A little investigation would convince Mr. DOHERTY that the popular eye takes in both of his types, and that his illustrations prove too much for some purposes and too little for others.

DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN ISSUES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Hon. Joseph J. Willett, the President of the Alabama Bar Association, as well as the general legal adviser and Chairman of the Committee on Legislation of the Commercial Travelers and Hotel Men's Anti-Trust League, has declined to deliver an address before the anti-trust conference to be held at Chicago Feb. 12. The radical free silver men, headed by the Hon. John P. Altgeld, who think that the question of trusts is of minor importance to that of their hobby, intended to revise the proposed speech of Mr. Willett. The brilliant Alabama orator and jurist is a believer in free speech, and naturally would not submit to this outrageous censorship.

The coterie who are running the Chicago affair, and who think they control the destinies of the Democratic Party, no doubt are fearful that Mr. Willett might have spoken such words of wisdom as to have brought the Democratic Party to its senses and have ended the reign of small men. Mr. Willett is a man possessed of conservative thought, and he intended to take high ground had he gone to Chicago. He would have stated that we have no crusade or unholy war to make against wealth. Nor do we desire to build up a party of sans culottes. We would that all men were Democrats, and we welcome the rich and poor. All that we insist upon is that the wealthy and the poor be treated with equal justice and stand equal before the law.

Undoubtedly they were also afraid that Mr. Willett would have reiterated the following:

"An issue has arisen. It is that of trusts. Attention was first directed to it early last Spring when Judge Augustus Van Wyck made his great speech before the New York Democratic Club. The Southern people are great admirers of Judge Van Wyck, and claim him as one of them. They admire his great ability, his sterling Democracy, and his innate gentility. They particularly admire the gallant race he made for Governor last November, when he came within 18,000 votes of overcoming an adverse majority of 260,000, and would have completely done so but for the military hurrah his opponent aroused, which swept so many young men off their feet and out of their heads. If there had not been any Capt. Carter, the greatest scandal connected with the McKinley Administration and the contractors for the Savannah harbor, who are Democratic leaders in Onondago County, Augustus Van Wyck would have been your Governor to-day."

As a Southern Democrat, Mr. Willett would have lamented the fact that a prominent Democrat should charge New York, with her sister States of Connecticut and New Jersey, with being the "enemy's country." Let it ever be remembered that New York and her sister States with Indiana alone were the only Commonwealths in the North which stood in the Democratic column during the sad days of reconstruction, when a soldier with a Captain's straps upon his shoulders disbanded the Legislatures of sovereign States. During this period the silver States of the West were united in creating force bills and in maintaining the military over civil affairs. The question of trusts is as popular an issue in the States of New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Indiana as was once the question of tariff reform, which, after all, is involved in the trust issue. With the trust question as an issue and 16 to 1 dropped out of sight, these States with the solid South will be found this year again in the Democratic column. The trust issue is bigger than any man or party. Upon the settlement of that rests the supremacy of our free institutions.

WILLIAM HOGE.
Secretary and Treasurer Commercial Travelers and Hotel Men's Anti-Trust League.
New York, Jan. 24, 1900.

THE JOHN EAGER HOWARD SALE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see in your paper of Sunday, Jan. 28, that Mr. C. E. Smith of the Knickerbocker Auction Company, 8 West Twenty-eighth Street, who arranged and conducted a sale last week of a collection advertised as "the incomparable collection of antiques, furniture, &c., formed by the Hon. John Eager Howard of Revolutionary fame, removed from the old homestead at Claremont, Calverton Heights, near Baltimore, Md.," now says: "I made an investigation and found that I was right. The goods I sold came from the house occupied by Col. Howard previous to the building of his more pretentious residence at Belvedere. The house, with all its furniture, came into the possession of Carroll Spencer, Minister to Turkey, in 1828, when Col. Howard moved out. Its present owner, for whom I am conducting the sale, and who is the head of one of the most prominent business houses in Baltimore, has been occupying the house for many years. He is breaking up his house preparatory to going to Europe, and is selling everything. I am perfectly confident of my position, as I have papers in my possession which prove that the articles I sold were genuine. Any of the old residents of Baltimore will vouch for my statements."

I have lived long enough to be an old resident of Baltimore myself, besides having a more personal knowledge of Col. Howard's life and belongings. Any resident, old or young, who will vouch for the foregoing statement of Mr. Smith will only do so recklessly, or for a purpose of his own. Any papers, in anybody's possession, purporting to prove that the articles sold are a genuine collection made by Col. Howard at any homestead of his, are like the collection in the one particular of not being genuine.

I repeat that Col. Howard never lived at Claremont or anywhere near it. To be more particular, he lived with his father on the place in Baltimore County, nine miles from the city originally settled by his grandfather, the immigrant, until after the Revolutionary War and his father's death. He then built Belvedere, not far from the present Washington Monument, on an estate which came to him from his mother. The house was begun in 1784, and there he lived until his death, Oct. 12, 1827, the year before Mr. Smith says he moved out of Claremont, leaving all his furniture, to his more pretentious residence at Belvedere.

Furthermore, the house out of which this collection of "antiques" was sold was not the residence of the Hon. Carroll Spence. The Spence House, Claremont, was near the southwestern corner of Baltimore. The house out of which the present "collection" came, and views of which are given in the catalogue is Clermont, near the northwestern corner. But when I often went there some years ago it was not then stocked with the 1,000 or 1,100 articles enumerated in the catalogue.

I do not write this communication for any purpose of controversy with Mr. Smith or the owner for whom he conducted the sale, for the facts admit none, but for the information of the public other than Mr. Smith and the owner, "who is the head of one of the most prominent [antique furniture] houses in Baltimore," and "who is breaking up his house preparatory to going to Europe, and is selling off everything."

McHENRY HOWARD.
Baltimore, Md., Jan. 30, 1900.

ON PRO-BOER MEETING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your editorial in to-day's issue, "Why Any Public Meeting?" I have been fully in accord with the position you take and have agreed with Capt. Mahan that it best becomes us to abstain from voluble demonstrations. But, in view of Monday night's mass meeting, in which some 8,000 men and women are reported to have participated, and especially in view of the spirit manifested, do you not think it time that those not in sympathy therewith should make themselves heard and felt? It may be that these hysterical tempests will blow themselves out the sooner if ignored, and let us hope that this may be so; but, in view of the possibility that the contrary may be the case, and that, unchecked by the strong substratum of the conservative, thinking masses, it may gain momentum, I incline to the view that some counter agitation is to be advocated.

Naturally, my personal observation has been confined to more or less narrow limits, as has been that of any one else who may have contributed to your columns. But this observation has been among men of different stamp to those chiefly in evidence at the public meetings thus far held, either in New York, Grand Rapids, or elsewhere, and, I am free to say, of a stamp more purely American. I claim that the outpourings thus far have been distinctly and essentially un-American, and I think that fact, if established, is worthy of all consideration, and that ultimately opinion should take shape in action.

As to the demonstration of Monday night, I can scarcely think that its effect upon public opinion of the silent, thinking, and potent kind could be otherwise than to stimulate the desire to be placed upon record as condemning the spirit and temper evolved. Mr. Roosevelt said much that could be looked upon with forbearance. His language was temperate, and, viewed superficially, his conclusions were just. But, regarded critically in the light of established facts, his deductions were inaccurate and misleading. In his case heredity may be pleaded in extenuation of opinions that, while erroneous, are not unnatural.

But the gentleman from Missouri! I need only quote the one sentiment of Representative Cochran. "When the war began I prayed that the price of crepe would rise in the London market."

This burst of eloquence is reported to have elicited rounds of enthusiastic applause. What more unmanly, more unseemly, more un-American period of eloquence has an enlightened community been affronted with since civilization and common humanity laid their claim upon the world! The utterance was barbarous, and its vociferous approval a mark that its hearers were not of us. It was an alien audience, and one far less governed by love of the Boer than by hatred of Great Britain.

The question as to where lies the responsibility for the war need not be discussed. The facts are that some 200,000 British and Boers are engaged in deadly conflict, and that each side is equally impressed with the righteousness of its cause. With us it should be "hands off"; but should a public expression of opinion be forced upon us, I claim that Americans should keep clearly before them the fact of kinship, and especially as manifested during our war with Spain, and that the world should be given to understand that we are not forgetful of the obligation laid upon us. Above all things, let it be understood that we are in favor of civilization and progress, and are not in sympathy with a steel-ribbed oligarchy, compared with which England is an advanced republic. AMERICAN.
New York, Jan. 31, 1900.

CANONIZATION OF CHARLES I.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Accept the thanks of a Connecticut churchman for your deserved criticism of the meeting held in Boston on Jan. 30 to honor the memory of King Charles I. The Episcopal Church has few enemies more effective than those women and men who are fastening upon her the commemoration of the King whose word could never be trusted. There was a time when the Anglican Church expressed in worship, teaching, and life the noblest aspirations of the Anglo-Saxon people. But churchmen who pay peculiar honor to the memory of King Charles I. are making the church contemptible in the sight of thoughtful and liberty-loving men. He stood asking for what is hateful to the dominant people of the world to-day. He stood in the way of what is best in State and religion, and the Church which represents him as a saint and martyr has parted with its reason. Good may be said for the King, and one may feel pity for his death. He had virtues to be remembered with respect. But his word could not be trusted, and he can only be a saint to those whose sense of the value of truth is perverted. But you do not need to look to Boston for this new form of devotion. As respectable a firm as that of James Pott & Co. of the Mission House, Fourth Avenue, in their Church Almanac, name among recognized church societies "The Society of King Charles the Martyr," and announce that "American churchmen desiring to unite in doing honor to the memory of the one saint officially enrolled on the Anglican Kalendar since the Reformation may address, &c." "The medal of the society may be obtained for 20 cents." Of course the Episcopal Church ought not to be held responsible for this foolish effort to canonize Charles I., but it ought not to be passed by without a protest from those who regard historical truth and from those who would like this Church to have the respect due to the mother church of English-speaking people.

A CONNECTICUT CHURCHMAN.
New Haven, Conn., Feb. 2, 1900.

AGUINALDO'S MORAL STATUS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Jan. 30, under the heading, "Aguinaldo's Statement," a correspondent quotes Aguinaldo's "After a year's fighting * * * I concluded a treaty of peace on the following terms * * * the payment of $800,000 indemnification money * * *."

After reading this necessarily brief extract his conclusion that Aguinaldo is a "treacherous Malay" is natural enough, but could he have read the complete statement, he would have seen that, although the Filipino leader had attempted to establish a government "where there were people to be protected by legal regulations," as your correspondent wished, the "year's fighting had resulted in 16,000 Spanish troops, with one battery," succeeding in retaking the whole province of Cavite and in driving the rebels into the mountains. The rebels, it may be mentioned, had on their side only a few rifles and were chiefly armed with "clubs and knives." It is further well known that he speaks the truth when he says that the Spaniards promised needed political and administrative reforms as compensations for the surrender; that "it had been agreed upon among the revolutionists * * * that in case the Spaniards did not comply with the stipulations, the money proceeding from the indemnification should not be divided up, but should be set aside to purchase arms for renewing the war," and that on the Spaniards failing to keep their promises, with the exception of Artacho, all did so use the money.

The writer was in China at the time and it was the general opinion there that the revolutionists had done the best they could for their country. The Spaniards could not drive them out, but without arms they could not drive the Spaniards out, so unless there was money for them to buy arms only anarchy could come from the situation. The promised reforms or, instead, money and arms; that was the choice they made.

As regards the character of Aguinaldo, competent authorities like Admiral Dewey, Gen. Greene, Schurman, Barrett, Pratt, Wildman, Williams, and many others have spoken well of him, some of them officially. Whatever his faults may be, their good opinion of him entitles his statement to attention; and, unhappily, when our official reports cover the same ground, they make his charges at least plausible. It is, therefore, obviously the duty of Congress to sift these charges to the bottom, that people of the United States may know the truth.

FRANCIS E. WOODRUFF.
Morristown, N. J., Jan. 30, 1900.

Mrs. Langtry's Recitation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many thanks for publishing your correspondent's ("N. C.") letter. I happened to have heard the Englishman, Mr. Arthur E. Stahlschmidt, whose name your correspondent forgot, and whom THE TIMES referred to in its SATURDAY REVIEW of Jan. 13 as "the pioneer Kipling reciter of America" and as having "first made known the famous 'Absent-Minded Beggar,' thus anticipating Mrs. Langtry's rendering of same." Later, Jan. 22, Mrs. Langtry calmly announced the poem for the "first time in this country." Possibly Mrs. Langtry does not read the news, and so didn't know. I should advise her to buy THE TIMES every morning and be up to date.

If Mrs. Langtry is unfortunately obliged to help her play out with the aid of Mr. Kipling's prestige, would it not be as well for her to engage Mr. Stahlschmidt, not merely to coach her, as your correspondent suggests, but to recite the poem for her, so that justice may be done to Mr. Kipling's lines, and the great American public may at least have the opportunity of hearing them rendered by some one who understands how to give Kipling. F. W. R.
New York, Feb. 1, 1900.

The Errors in The City Record.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one of the compositors employed on The City Record during the rush of publishing the enrollment of voters for primaries, I would suggest that the city employ a competent corps of typewriters to prepare copy for the printer. I can recall a dozen instances or more where father and son, registering from the same house, had their names spelled differently in the copy. What could the compositor do but "follow copy"? In Brooklyn and the Bronx no pretense of distinguishing "streets," "avenues," "places," &c., was made—the bare name being given, and frequently incorrectly at that. The printer and proofreader could correct many of these errors, of course, and they did; but they could do nothing with a man's name unless, as may have happened in some individual case, they knew the man. I personally corrected one such error in my own district, but the chances were 500 to 1 against a compositor having a chance to make such a correction, for there were 500 men employed on the work. S. S.
New York, Jan. 2, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Different Points of View.

"It's hard to be poor," sighed the seedy pessimist.

"That's queer," replied the ragged optimist. "I always found it easy enough."—Chicago News.

A Way Out of It.

"A pretty lot of children you are for a minister to have," exclaimed a West Side pastor whose children were misbehaving at the dinner table. "Then why don't you change your business, Papa?" asked four-year-old Nellie.—Chicago News.

He Wanted It.

"Young man," said Uncle Jerry Peebles, "how do you pronounce that?"

"Tabbledy hote, Sir," replied the waiter, a recent importation from Skedunk.

"Correct," rejoined Uncle Jerry, nodding his approval. "Bring me that."—Chicago Tribune.

Respite from School.

"I'm not going to school to-day!" she cried, jubilantly. "Oh, I'm sorry for you girls who'll have to sit at your desks and study."

"Why aren't you going?" they asked.

"Because," she replied, "I have to go to the dentist's."—Chicago Post.

Experience.

Stage Manager—You say you have had some stage experience?

Miss Gush—Oh, yes, indeed! I took the leading part in our church cantata at home once, and—well, to tell you the truth, everybody said I just played my part too lovely for anything.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

WHAT THE CAR WHEELS SANG.

Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

I.

With a scream of the whistle our farewell said,
And into the blackness of night we sped
On and on
To meet the dawn;
True hand at the throttle and hope ahead!
The steel rails ringing—
The swift wheels singing:
"To kith and kin, O hearts that roam—
In vine-wreathed cot, and marble dome,
Over the world we bear you home!"

II.

Whirled through the dark where the black steed drives
Are joys and sorrows of human lives;
Laughter and weeping,
And children sleeping
On the breasts of glad mothers; and wistful wives;
The clank of chains and the grip of gyves!
On and on
To meet the dawn
Where Light the soul of the Darkness shrives!
The steel rails ringing—
The mad wheels singing:
"To gloam or gladness, O hearts that roam—
To darkened dwelling or marble dome
Over the world we bear you home!"

III.

There are hearts that listen with hope and fear
For the signal thrill of the engineer:
That throb and thrill
At that signal shrill,
Does it bring them the rose or the rue to wear?
The song, the sigh, or the burning tear?
On and on
To meet the dawn—
The black night dies, and the hills stand clear!
"What are you bringing,
O swift wheels singing—
O daisied meadow and dew-sweet loam?"
"The hearts that hunger—the hearts that roam—
Over the world we bear them home!"

IV.

Old friends, old lovers, in a rapture wild—
Kiss of the mother and clasp of the child;
The night is gone—
We have met the dawn;
Never so gladly the sweet sun smiled!
Never the spirit of Night beguiled
The hand so true,
That the throttle knew—
Bearing the burden of mother and child
On and on
To the joy o' the dawn!
With ever that song to the hearts that roam—
"To vine-wreathed cot and marble dome
Over the world we bear you home!"

NIAGARA IN WINTER DRESS

Gorgeous Spectacle Produced by Frost at the Falls.

Much Comfort to be Had at Reasonable Cost Before the Coming of the Crowd.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, Feb. 4.—There is so much real comfort to be had in a visit to Niagara now and so much annoyance to be avoided that quiet people who like real things without a mixture of sham ought to know it. Winter has come in all its finery, with nobody to see it. One may cross the river afoot where ice has choked the gorge and take in the cataracts from that choice viewpoint accompanied only by his meditations. The hot-drink, warming-pan peddlers have dumped their shanties on the ice bridge, but it has not yet paid to stock up, and this year's infancy of that nuisance is noiseless and peaceful.

Canadian paws insist on closing on the American half-dollar at Clifton for a ride down the bluff on the ramshackle freight elevator which does service at that place. It pays the visitor to give up coin for what this ride makes accessible. Reckoning by the standard of elevator service he has to do about $9 worth of work after leaving the elevator to transport himself along the path to the Horseshoe, but he really gets it back in the end. The slippery way is overhung with icicles as big as inverted church steeples and resembling them. Some of them reach below the path, and touching its edge in their descent form a stately colonnade. As the visitor in these days has the path to himself—the guide not counting—he feels almost as if the whole thing had been devised for his benefit.

When he has quit crouching in the dark tunnel at the southern edge of the cliff and finds himself sound of limb, though badly winded, on climbing up the glossy steps into daylight, he may well be thankful that the crowd is at home. Looking on and holding his tongue is the only thing that fits the surroundings. If the sight could be spoiled that would happen if some one were along to say "How lovely!" as at a theatre or fine arts gallery or a flower show.

The ice has done everything that Nature's cunning can devise. A field of boulders, all of white marble in the foreground, spreading outward and below. They lap and overlie in mammoth shapes, massed together while each holds its form, as if the walls of a herculean temple had been struck to the foundations but the giant stones had refused to be crunched. Strewn all around are the pillars, the columns, the minarets, prone, toppling, many asslant, some yet erect, witnesses in their fallen state to the surpassing skill that fashioned them. Niches, cupolas, and arches rest unmarred on the stricken mass, and although the crash has littered the field with fragments, Gothic here, Corinthian there, and flamboyant touches in all directions, there is no loss of master effects. Along the gray cliff to the right, which is also piled by flying buttresses, which in turn support slim minarets garlanded with balconies, ready for the Muezzin to call the faithful to prayer. The sun, smiling in heaven's own blue, sheds tints of onyx and rarest opal over this scene. One needs only in moderate degree the faculty of reconstruction to build anew for the mind's eye the temple, which could hardly have been grander than in its ruins.

Beyond the immediate view is Niagara in full glory, unfettered by Winter's grasp and plunging resistlessly on its way. Western breezes, prevailing of late, have carried the mist from the Falls to Goat Island and the American shore. It has fallen on the woodland there, converting the branches of the trees into swaying icicles. An ice coating from the same source also envelops the tree trunks, covers the paths, and slopes and presents a bit of nature in its frostiest mood. The wind must turn about to give the Canadian shore this decoration.

An annoyance that may be avoided in going close to the Horseshoe now is that of rubber suits. They are of no use in this weather. The dirty, drizzling cliff which makes them necessary at other times is frozen, and, depending in rainbow icicles, it becomes a thing of pleasure by adding to the scene. From the same cause the path along the cliff is simply a snow and ice path, on which one is amply protected by ordinary rubber shoes.

Quite as acceptable as the absence of drip on the Clifton side is the complete subserviency of the guides. As Niagara visitors know, the typical guide is akin to the typical barber, with a weakness for telling the story of his life on all occasions. When a guide has you at the edge of a precipice where his footing is strong and yours shaky his tale of woe has to be endured, even to the neglect of the thing you came to see. An open Winter, with the babies wearing out shoes as usual and credit at the general store running low, has taught the guides that visitors are the first consideration, and that autobiography has dropped below par. Consequently, they now confine themselves to telling you what you wish to know, and in being most polite about it. Moreover, when the cliff trip is ended they will work for the expected quarter as if it were a double eagle, brushing the tunnel dust off your hat, shaking out your overcoat, pressing swell creases in your trousers, bringing your sleigh from the stable, and looking with such tender care after your welfare as to tempt you strongly to increase the perquisite.

The usual and easy way of seeing Niagara is by private conveyance, but that way is no more necessary in Winter than in Summer if one has time for leisurely inspection. Except that sleighing is good and the air appetizing there is no advantage over other times of the year in looking elsewhere than at the American and Canadian falls and their immediate surroundings. A line of trolley cars crosses the bridge, and another line skirts the Canadian bluff. One may fill every minute with pleasure by walking from the bridge to the Canadian falls, about one mile. It is a fine road over hard-packed snow, with the ice bridge and both the American and Canadian falls in view all the way.

Slack business this Winter has made a greater variation of tariff than usual for private conveyances. The best liverymen charge $2, to which may be added bridge tolls, tips, and special sightseeing with guides, amounting to about $1 per person. From that price the scale drops to 10 cents, at which figure a passenger may expect to be carried where the driver may make a fresh bargain with impunity. The art of getting passengers in remote places and extricating them only by compliance with fresh demands has reached a high development here. Visitors who may not have been here before and who wish a private conveyance will probably find responsible carriers, who charge only moderate prices, the most satisfactory. The round of places of interest consumes two hours.

Causes which have made the guides polite have contributed to other results which those who wish to shun crowds class as comforts. The souvenir seller at this time of year is indoors. Many windows contain so-called souvenir displays of things made in Germany, New York, or elsewhere, but the glass partition between visitor and seller prevents the endless importunity which makes life here a burden at other seasons. One buys now only from choice, for the gentle Indian to whom fate gave birth for trade purposes in the Cave of the Winds or nearby has been frozen out.

Another comfort to be had here at present is the hotel life. A visiting party now may feel reasonably confident of enjoying almost alone the dining room at any of the best houses. Evening dress is going to waste on some of the most obliging waiters to be found, and hotel clerks and managers are meek and lowly to the point of putting everything they have most gladly at the service of visitors.

Since the ice display this Winter was confined to a few days in January previous to the present occasion, persons who depend on visitors for trade are hopeful that freezing weather will continue for several weeks. That would bring Winter excursions on the railroads. But all the sights that excursions would afford are now visible, and local caterers to comfort feel that the best will be none too good for those who can come ahead of the crowd.

May Represent Germany at London.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—Count Wolff Metternich, who is a great favorite of Emperor William and who will represent Germany in London during the absence of the German Ambassador, Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, during the latter's leave of absence obtained on account of the impaired state of his health, may eventually become the Ambassador's successor. It is said that the Emperor is dissatisfied with the activity the Ambassador displayed recently during the crisis.

Mrs. White Ill with Influenza.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—Mrs. White, wife of the United States Ambassador, is confined to her bed with influenza.

ITALY ASKED TO LAND TROOPS.

British Ambassador at Paris Goes to Rome to Enforce Request.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—The Echo de Paris says: "Sir Edmund J. Monson, the British Ambassador, left Paris hastily yesterday (Sunday) morning for Rome. He had received a cipher dispatch instructing him to support energetically the British Ambassador in Rome in negotiations with the Italian Government. Great Britain asks Italy to land troops in accordance with an agreement made since the Italian defeats by Menelik. The Italian Cabinet is embarrassed by the anti-English attitude of the population and by the position of Italy in the Triple Alliance.

"Sir Edmund Monson has been specially delegated to help in securing the desired solution. In semi-official circles considerable doubt is felt regarding the success of this step, and grave international complications are foreseen."

The Echo de Paris also asserts that Sir Philip Currie, British Ambassador to Italy, was in Paris on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of last week in strict incognito, and that he had long consultations with Sir Edmund Monson at a hotel in the Place Vendome.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

Why the Empress Dowager Decided Not to Depose the Emperor.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The changed attitude of the Empress Dowager and her virtual abandonment of her resolution to depose the Emperor are directly due to the torrent of public remonstrance against her action. For the first time in Chinese history, public opinion has been effective."

HEAT KILLS 93 PERSONS.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 4.—One hundred and two sunstrokes were officially reported in this city yesterday. Of these ninety-three were fatal. The temperature was 120 in the shade.

The Newfoundland Fisheries.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Feb. 4.—In deference to the desire of the British Cabinet, the Newfoundland Legislature will meet in special session Feb. 15 to renew the Anglo-French modus vivendi respecting the treaty shore. The session will probably occupy only one day, as the country is unanimous in supporting such a proposal.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

A "VENEZUELAN CASE" IN AFRICA.—The dispute over the boundary line which separates the Congo State from German East Africa at length has assumed so much importance that M. Beernaert, Minister of the Congo State, has been ordered to Berlin to remonstrate with the German Government, on behalf of the King of the Belgians. The trouble grew out of the fact that a year ago the Germans established three military stations on the River Rusisi and on Lake Kivu, in order, it was said, to guard against the danger of an invasion of German territory by mutinous troops from the Congo State. Belgian garrisons formerly had occupied the sites of the new German stations, and recently an attempt was made to recover them.

To the representations of the Belgian Government the German Government at first replied that the land occupied by Germans was within German territory, and it produced a map, which it said was taken as the basis of the treaty concluded Nov. 8, 1884. If, as alleged by Germany, this was the Friedrichsen chart, published at Hamburg, then the Rusisi marks the frontier and Lake Kivu lies to the east of it, and therefore the newly occupied stations are actually within German territory.

M. Beernaert denied that the Friedrichsen chart was employed in framing the treaty of 1884; moreover, he produced several diplomatic documents in which Germany recognizes a more easterly frontier, together with the actual map employed by the Commissioners which shows neither the Rusisi River nor Lake Kivu. Thereupon the German Government admitted that the stations occupied were "probably" within the Congo State, but that it could not part with the stations which had been taken possession of by Germany after they had been abandoned by the Congo State. Germany therefore offered to indemnify the Congo State for the places she had wrongly occupied by offering "some other territory in exchange."

It is reported in Brussels that King Leopold is not adverse to such a compromise, yet, for a very obvious reason this alleged declaration on the part of the King of the Belgians has stirred up the other powers who were party to the treaty of 1884. It is pointed out in diplomatic circles in London that when Lord Kimberley attempted to arrange for the acquisition by England of a strip of territory connecting the British possessions from north to south the German Empire objected to the alienation of any portion of the Congo State without the express consent of the treaty powers. Furthermore, British diplomatists are at a loss to discover how Germany could possibly compensate the Congo State for loss of territory even admitting that the treaty of 1884 allowed Belgium and Germany to make a new delimitation.

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THE JUDET-ZOLA AFFAIR.—On Wednesday last, as was announced in a Paris cable dispatch, M. Emile Zola was acquitted of the charge of criminal libel in a suit brought against him by M. Ernest Judet, one of the editors of Le Petit Journal. The result of the case is deemed important, not only because it shows that the charges made against the novelist's father, François Zola, were without valid foundation, but because it places to the credit of the suicide Henry another forgery.

It may be recalled that in the Spring of 1898 some consternation was created among the ranks of the Dreyfusards by a series of articles that appeared from the pen of M. Judet in Le Petit Journal, which charged that in 1832, while an officer in the French Foreign Legion, François Zola had been dismissed from the army for embezzlement. M. Judet was at once proceeded against by Emile Zola, and damages were recovered. Then in Le Petit Journal of July 18, 1898, appeared another article from the pen of M. Judet containing extracts from two letters purporting to have been written by the elder Zola's commander, the late Col. Combes, which tended to show that Zola père was actually a criminal. Judet was again proceeded against, this time for having used forged documents, but an expert having given evidence in his favor the tide turned, and Emile Zola, who had publicly declared the Combes letters to be forgeries, was fined by default.

On returning from England last Summer, the novelist at once secured a reopening of his case, and appealed to the War Office to furnish him with his father's dossier that he might be in a position to defend himself. In refusing to grant this request, Minister de Galliffet wrote that the dossier showed no record that the most damaging of the Combes letters had ever existed; he also intimated that the late Lieut. Col. Henry had examined the dossier, which was "an operation which nothing appears to justify." The Ministry, after two more refusals, finally decided to submit the dossier to M. Zola's examination, which was done, with the result already noted.

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FRANCE SENDING AN ARMY TO MADAGASCAR.—The announcement made in the cable dispatches a few days ago that France was about to send 5,000 troops to Madagascar in order to be prepared in case Great Britain should covet that island, has been confirmed, and the Paris papers are filled with explanations for the movement. According to the latest mail advices, over 10,000 troops, with a corresponding force of artillery will be dispatched. A large intrenched camp will be formed at Diego Suarez, the command of which will be intrusted to Col. Joffre, who is to be promptly promoted to the rank of General.

This action on the part of the French Government is generally explained in Paris by the assertion that the Government has positive proof of a British scheme to seize Madagascar as soon as the Transvaal war is at an end. The same troops that are fighting in South Africa would, as soon as their work was done, be removed to Madagascar, which would, according to the alleged project, be seized without any declaration of war.

In London it is thought that the French Government, in sending troops to Madagascar, is simply obeying the popular demand; moreover, the restlessness of the natives there make the presence of additional troops something of a necessity. It is recalled that the moment the war broke out in Africa the Paris press at once raised the cry that the security of Madagascar was threatened. Another explanation is offered in London for the movement of French troops. It is that the French Government has never ceased to perceive that if Great Britain were ultimately defeated in South Africa, and the Afrikander element should become preponderant there, Madagascar, as well as Portuguese and German territory, would run far more risk of annexation than if matters continued in the old groove. It is therefore to ward off this possible contingency that French troops are being sent to Madagascar.

WIDE SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC

Disease Prevalent in Many States in the South and West.

NO REASON FOR ALARM HERE

Dr. George F. Shrady Attributes the Spread of the Malady to Rural Neglect of Vaccination.

From almost all sections of the country, but particularly from the Middle Western and Southern States, come reports that smallpox is epidemic. The disease manifests some peculiar features, too, for it is much less virulent than usual, and in many cases delay in combating it has resulted from its being at first taken for chicken pox. While there are many cases—in Caldwell County, Ky., it is estimated that half the residents are suffering from it—there are few deaths. The epidemic seems to avoid the large cities, and, passing over the centres of population, to strike into small country towns and villages. Chicago, for instance, has had fewer than a dozen cases this year, but at least 700 have been reported throughout Southern Illinois, of which only four have resulted fatally.

A generally accepted theory is that the disease has been brought from Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines by returning soldiers. Much alarm now prevails in the infected districts, where at first the warnings of the physicians who recognized the symptoms were scoffed at. Commercial travelers find great difficulty in getting about through some rural communities owing to local quarantine regulations, schools are closed, and at points along the Canadian frontier mails have been delayed through controversies between the Canadian and United States postal authorities as to which shall undertake the fumigation of the mail sacks.

Kentucky seems to be the principal sufferer. In that State thirty-five counties are affected, and a dozen County Boards of Health have resigned because they have no money with which to fight the plague. There is more smallpox in Princeton than elsewhere, and Paducah comes next. Dr. J. N. McCormick of the State Board of Health has contributed $1,500 out of his own pocket with which to fight the disease.

Dr. J. N. Hurty of the Indiana State Board of Health, in a warning to the public, reports that there are between 1,500 and 2,000 cases in the State of Indiana, and that the disease is epidemic in four counties. Five cases have developed among the students at the Indiana University at Bloomington.

Before the Mississippi State Legislature at Jackson, Secretary Hunter of the State Board of Health, in arguing for a measure to establish compulsory vaccination, said there had been 130 cases of smallpox in that city since last September, and 4,000 cases and several deaths throughout the State in the same period.

Birmingham, Scottsboro, and Courtland, Ala., report much smallpox in the surrounding countryside, and in Chattanooga, Tenn., thirteen new cases recently appeared in a single day. Spokane, Washington, last week reported thirty-nine cases, but all recovering. Kansas has established a rigid quarantine against several counties in Oklahoma Territory, and guards have been stationed along the State line. Trains to Woodward, Oklahoma, have recently been abandoned on account of the infection. Smallpox exists in nearly every town of the Cherokee Nation in Indian Territory, and the Cherokee National Board has issued a proclamation urging compulsory vaccination upon all.

The disease seems to be spreading in Colorado. Michigan, Minnesota, and South Dakota, however, are almost free from it. A few isolated cases have appeared in Massachusetts, but there the disease appears to be well under control. Citizens of Pine Bluff, Ark., have organized to fight their Mayor's proclamation ordering compulsory vaccination, while from Savannah, Ga., an appeal has been made to Surgeon General Wyman to have the Marine Hospital service take charge of the situation in Georgia.

Dr. George F. Shrady discussed the situation last evening, and said it was the opinion of physicians that New York and other large cities no longer need have any fear of a general epidemic of smallpox. "It attacks the country towns where there are no health regulations," he said. "There is no surer preventive of smallpox than vaccination. There is no need of apprehension here, for there is such watchfulness of any case that occurs, even in the vicinity of the city, that it is impossible for it to get any foothold.

"This widespread epidemic, if such really exists, will be one of the most conclusive proofs of the value of vaccination that we have ever had. One reason for this condition of things in the outside country, is the spreading of the gospel of anti-vaccination by a good many of those cranks who have to travel because they would not be allowed to promulgate such doctrines here or in any other well-regulated city. Once smallpox gets a start, it is hard to stop it. It goes like fire in dry wood. If smallpox is prevalent, it will spread through regions where they have not taken care, and I don't know but that it will be a good lesson.

"If a whole regiment of soldiers were to come into New York all broken out with smallpox, the Health Board could take care of them within a few hours, and guarantee protection to all who were exposed. If we had as sure protection against all other diseases as we have against smallpox, we need not fear anything. There is probably a larger proportion of the population in this city than in any other which has been educated by the Health Board to seek vaccination. There is no danger in vaccination so far as the virus is concerned.

"Smallpox is treated more intelligently than ever before. The disease is wearing itself out. Its poison is very much modified, no doubt by vaccination for generation after generation. The prevalence of smallpox is a reflection of the sanitary regulations of any district. They have no business to have the conditions prevalent which make the propagation of smallpox possible. I think these anti-vaccinationists ought to have some kind of rebuke. It would be interesting to know if the towns that have been stricken have been subjected to the teaching of these cranks."

ADVANCED PRICE OF PAPER.

Hugh J. Chisholm Says It Has Not Been Confined to This Country.

Hugh J. Chisholm, the President of a company which is one of the largest manufacturers of paper in the world, was asked yesterday to explain the recent rise in the price of paper. He said:

"There has been no change in the tariff which could have contributed to the recent advance. The price of paper has advanced the same as almost every other commodity in the last year, in response to the economic law of supply and demand, which has operated in the case of articles admitted into this country free, as well as in the case of protected articles.

"The price of paper has advanced in other countries quite as much as it has in the United States. In England the interest in the South African war has created an unwonted demand for paper, which the English mills have been quite unable to meet, and since there is no surplus from any other country to relieve it, there has been almost a paper famine. There was a great drought in Norway and Sweden last Summer, which seriously affected the production of pulp, and since both France and England are dependent almost wholly upon Scandinavia for their pulp supply, the production of paper was necessarily curtailed at the same time that the demand was increasing.

"It would not have been strange if the price of paper had advanced in the United States simply on the strength of conditions prevailing in the European market. But like conditions have prevailed in this country. The demand has increased and the unprecedented drought which started early in the Summer has practically continued to the present time, so that it is with great difficulty that the demands for all kinds of paper are being met.

"All the materials which enter into the construction and maintenance of the mills have increased in value, and the paper manufacturer has had to pay more for all the ingredients and for mill supplies, including sulphur and coal, and also for the transportation of his product. The general level of wages in paper mills is higher at this time than it has been for twenty-five years, and higher in the United States than in any other country."

Negro 104 Years Old Dies.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, Feb. 4.—The Rev. Dr. Booker Fox, one of the most noted negro evangelists in the West, died to-day, aged 104 years. He was born at Nashville, Tenn., in 1796.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

George Gould is democratic about some things a characteristic that is at times rather annoying to some of his entourage who are sticklers for "form," in and out of season. "Mr. Gould has a habit of jarring sensitive nerves once in a while by his independence, and I rather think he enjoys the jolt he gives to some of those who fawn about him more or less," remarked one of his friends, while telling of a little incident that has occasioned quite a little quiet gossip in the circles in which the Goulds move. "There was a house party headed for Lakewood the other day, among its members being the Count and Countess Castellane, Craig Wadsworth, Sydney Smith, and his wife, and some others who are always sure to be about when anything is going on down at Lakewood. It was, of course, a well-dressed and a correctly dressed party, for the Americans wanted to appear at their best in the presence of the Count and Countess. George was not an early arrival at the railroad station, and when he did come he came on foot and direct from the Western Union Building, where he had been delving away during the business hours. To use the slang of the day, he was such a sight when he blew into the station that a number of the passengers on the train had to have their fling at the carelessness that allowed him to travel with a real, live Count in such a rig. He wore an ordinary derby hat of a shape or two or three years ago, and had on that yellowish covert coat of his that the men at the office say he has had now these eight years—and that looks it—and was trundling a bicycle! His rough-and-ready appearance was in striking comparison with that of the other members of the party, who, of course, had their maids and valets, and who were not trundling bicycles. Mr. Gould didn't seem to see anything out of the way in his get-up, and, of course, the rest of the party were too well bred to appear to notice it. But it did make a lot of talk on the train and among the women not of the party there was a lot of vigorous comment because he brought his own bicycle instead of having his valet bring it to the train for him. The incident was a tid-bit for the Lakewood occasionals. At the same time it served to show how genuinely unconventional Gould is when there is no one about to poke him up a bit as to the niceties of life that men of perhaps one-hundredth part of his wealth are so very careful to observe. It was all right for George Gould, millionaire, but suppose it had been some one with but $100,000 to his name!"

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Unless something entirely unforeseen happens there will be an unusual exodus of clergymen from this city on Saturday. Something like a score of them with their wives are to sail on the Fuerst Bismarck for a tour of the Holy Land. Three of the party, the Revs. J. W. Chapman, John Balcom Shaw, and Asa D. Blackburn of this city bade the members of their congregations a temporary adieu at the services yesterday. They do not expect to be back in town until after the middle of May. The clergymen and their families are accompanied by a few personal friends, the entire company numbering about eighty. While other places will be visited, most of the time will be spent in a tour of the places made famous by Biblical history in connection with the lives of Christ and his Apostles. The itinerary allows for about a month in the Holy Land and includes a long horseback journey, which will be a novelty to most of the party in itself. It will be over the trail taken by St. Paul in going from Jerusalem to Damascus.

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Overheard in the Palm Garden.—"I see in THE TIMES to-day the names of a lot of people who are wintering at Cairo. Quite a swell lot, you know, but it really seemed as if it could not be the Cairo it was when we were there, for the name of Consul-General Frederick C. Penfield was missing."

"And there was another familiar name that was missing," remarked the other man, with a queer sort of a smile on his face. "I didn't notice the name of "Pat" Sheedy, gentleman of fortune, who was certainly the most conspicuous American of the contingent when we were there, eh, old chappie?"

***

"Speaking about Europe," remarked one of the few left-in-town members of the Meadow Brook hunt set, as he flicked the ashes from his cigar and suggested that another Scotch high ball would make the evening seem less gloomy, "Did you hear what Col. Morrell has done? Actually sent a dozen couples of American foxhounds over to Pau to be tried out by Forbes Morgan and Harry Ridgeway against a lot of French hounds over that stiff hunting country there. The story is that it all came out of a bet made at Newport last Summer, when Col. Morrell laid a good sum with a friend who was extolling the qualities of the French hounds, that he could pick a few couples that had been hunted about Philadelphia by himself and his friends, that would out-work anything that could be shown by any of the French masters. It took him about six months to get the pack together, but he finally found a lot with superb noses and good voices that he has sent over for the trial. That will take place some time next month, when the hounds have had a chance to get their sea legs off and their hunting legs on. The Colonel and a party of his friends are going over in a couple of weeks to see the dogs tried out, and I fancy it will be one of the best sort of dog shows, for I have hunted after some of the dogs, and know them to be of the right sort."

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"Did you ever meet Langford of Ours," asked the Yale man at the club yesterday. "Was in '97, Sheff, and stroked our crew in '95 at New London, in '96 at Henley, and in '97 at Poughkeepsie. Quiet, gentlemanly sort of a chap and a born oarsman, who made stroke in the 'Varsity in his Freshman year, and won his race against Harvard with Phil Bailey as Captain of the crew, but was beaten at both Henley and Poughkeepsie. Awful accident that, that happened him the other day when he had his left arm torn out by the roots in some machinery at a mill in Minnesota where he was employed as an expert engineer. Langford had hard luck before, but if he had had his way at Poughkeepsie I doubt if we should have been beaten as easily as we were by Cornell. It was 'Bob' Cook's last year with the crew, you know, and there was a revolt among the men about his manner of handling them, and particularly over his last orders to the crew, which were to pay no attention to Cornell, but to walk on Harvard and devote all their attention to them, as Cornell would not last the route with the stroke they were rowing. Langford did not agree with Cook, and insisted upon it that the crew they had to beat, if they would win, was the Cornell eight. He had no faith in the ability of the Harvard crew, and told Cook rather snappily for him that the Harvard crew couldn't beat a lot of old women. But he was laughed at and overruled, and like a good oarsman set the stroke he was told to, and followed orders implicitly, with the result that he was beaten out, for just as he said, Cornell was the one crew on the river that was in tip-top shape. It was a heart-breaker to Langford, who was, during the early stages of the race, going ahead despite the pace, and overhauling Cornell if that was possible. But his Captain wouldn't have it, and you know the result. Well, after the race I was at a little dinner given to the English coach, Lehman, and we fell to discussing the merits of the different oarsmen in the crews. At that time Lehman told me he thought the finest oar he had seen in America was Langford, and that he could recall but one or two men in all his experience in England that were his superiors, and doubted if they were at that more than his equals. He afterward met Langford, complimented him on his skill, and told him he was the most powerful and graceful oar he had ever had the pleasure of seeing stroke an eight-oared crew. Had Langford been able to break a business engagement he had made, he would have been the coach of the Yale crew last year. Had that been the case perhaps we should not have been beaten so badly as we were at New London, and possibly the poor fellow would have made such changes in his business plans as would have left him with two arms instead of one and a stump, such as he now has."

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There are times when a crush hat is as much of a nuisance as it is at others a convenience. Witness the case of the young gentleman who occasionally "does something in the literary way" in the intervals of his attendance at the opera. He was there one night of the past week, and was writing down some of his burning thoughts while seated in the box of a friend, using his crush hat as a desk. It was on his knee, and he was writing while one of the most impressive scenes of the opera was in progress. The house was exceptionally quiet, and the proverbial pin might have been heard to drop. Suddenly bang! went the spring to the hat, and a shower of copy paper went fluttering slowly down from the box to the orchestra stalls beneath. So sharp was the sound of the loosening of the spring that it could be heard all about in the vicinity of the box, and for a moment there was a craning of necks and a raising of lorgnettes that made the box occupants in the vicinity the "cynosure of every eye," as the penny-a-liner likes to say. The literary fellow tried to look composed, and says he did so, but he will not use a crush hat as a writing tablet again.

OPPOSE SHIP SUBSIDIES

Farmers Work for the Defeat of Pending Measures.

ENTER VIGOROUS PROTESTS

Fear the Plan Is Due to Desire to "Protect" a Business Not Profitable to Americans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Not much if any importance is attached to the so-called discovery a few days ago by Representative Stevens of Minnesota of something in the Japanese treaty of 1894 forbidding the granting of subsidies by the United States unless Japan should be admitted to enjoy the subsidies. The examination by Senator Davis and Representative Hitt of the language supposed to bar a subsidy experiment has been deferred, but others who have looked at it say that the word "bounties" is employed in the Japanese treaty just as it is in many other treaties, and would be inapplicable to a "subsidy" or "compensation" granted to encourage shipbuilding or the production of auxiliary cruisers.

The peril of the Subsidy bill lies not so much in that direction as it does in the developing opposition of Western farmers to legislation favoring a few shipbuilders. The farmers favored a bounty on exports until it was found that whatever bounties might be paid to American ships would have to be paid to foreign ships, until a number of treaties were repudiated or abrogated. They had always looked with suspicion upon the proposition to pay subsidies on the basis of tonnage and sailings, feeling that this proposition simply meant the grabbing of the largest possible appropriation by the smallest practicable number of vessels.

Protests are beginning to reach the Senate against the passage of the Subsidy bill. One of these from an Illinois granger reads as follows, and is similar to others:

"As grain growing farmers of the Central West we have to compete in the free and open markets of the world, and must be content with any margin of profit afforded our products by ruling prices of those markets. This we do without governmental aid by subsidy to increase our profits, and with the belief that Congress cannot justly enact special legislation to favor one industry at the expense of other classes of the people.

"In view of these facts we denounce the capitalist measure now pending in Congress to grant millions of public money in subsidies to shipbuilders, and hereby petition our representatives to oppose the bill.

"We desire to see our merchant marine prosperous by independent competition, but not by assessments of the grain growers and other unaided industries of the country."

Pressure from other States besides Illinois is being exerted to control Republican votes. The advocates of the subsidy argue that even with free ships the cost of running American ships is greater than that of British, German, or other foreign vessels, and that subsidies are necessary to equalize the labor cost of American shipping ventures.

The farmers seem to fear that the Subsidy bill is merely the application of the protection theory to assure profits in a business not profitable as now managed by Americans.

METROPOLITAN OPERA CONCERT.

Petschnikoff's Violin Work Warmly Received by Slim Audience.

The rain was responsible for a slim attendance at last night's concert at the Metropolitan Opera House; but those who did venture out heard a programme of the usual merit, heightened by the addition of M. Petschnihoff. This is the first time a violinist has been down on the Sunday evening list of soloists, which last night included also Miss Susan Strong, Mlle. Rosa Olitzka, M. Salignac, and Herr Van Rooy.

M. Petschnikoff played the first movement of Tschaikowsky's D major Concerto and Saint-Saens's "Havanaise." His performances pleased the audience so well that they recalled him each time. Mlle. Olitzka was heard in the Poncchielli aria, "La Gioconda," two lieder and a pastorale by Bizet. M. Salignac, who has been nursing a cold the past week, was let off by the management with only one number, "Les Stances," (Flegler,) to which the audience, however, added an encore.

Miss Susan Strong sang the air "La Reine de Saba," (Gounod,) and two lieder. "Still wie Nacht," (Böhm,) and "Ich liebe Dich," (Förster.) Herr Van Rooy contributed Marschner's aria, "Hans Heiling," and two Schubert songs, "Die liebe Farbe" and "Die böse Farbe."

The overture to Berlioz's "Benvenuto Cellini" by the orchestra brought the programme to an end.

ROYAL OPERA DIRECTOR COMING.

Von Schuch, Leader of the Dresden Opera, to Conduct Performance Here.

Ernst von Schuch, musical director of the Royal Opera in Dresden, is coming to the United States for an engagement of twelve days under the direction of Maurice Grau, and arrangements are in progress for a grand operatic performance which he will conduct. His first appearance will be in a concert at the Metropolitan Opera House on March 29, with Mme. Sembrich, Mme. Schumann-Heink, and M. Plançon as soloists. He will also appear in Boston and Philadelphia. The preliminaries were negotiated by Heinrich Conried, manager of the Irving Place Theatre. Final arrangements were concluded by cable on Saturday.

Herr von Schuch, who has been ennobled by the King of Saxony, is about fifty years old, and has been in Dresden for the last half of his lifetime. It was only with great difficulty that he obtained a leave of absence from his royal master long enough to enable him to fill even this brief engagement.

Benefit to Edward E. Rice.

The benefit to Edward E. Rice, which will take place at the Metropolitan Opera House Thursday afternoon, Feb. 15, will be participated in by many well-known actors, including Nat C. Goodwin, Lillian Russell, William Gillette, Maxine Elliott, Primrose and Dockstader, Fay Templeton, and others. Gilmore's Band will play. The last act of "The Lady from Chicago," the billiard-room scene from "The German Senators," and the garden scene from "Faust," by members of the Maurice Grau Opera Company, will be presented at the benefit.

DR. RAINSFORD ON PROGRESS.

He Denounces Agitators—Light Regard for Law Condemned.

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, who addressed the Central Federated Union yesterday, said he simply wanted to give workingmen a few suggestions as good citizens. Throughout his discourse Dr. Rainsford maintained his belief in very gradual progress. The future, he said, will never make any permanent advance, except in as far as it is related to the past.

Dr. Rainsford said in part:

"Man is a social animal, and Socialism is a fact. Society is slowly growing better; but there is one great danger in the way of progress here, and that is the light regard for our own laws.

"The agitator who shrieks at everything as bad and denounces the City Government is just as dangerous to the country as the system he condemns, because he is wrong.

"You should interest yourself in the public schools. The boys and girls must be better educated. In Minnesota there are better schools than in New York, and here some people know more about beefsteak-eating races than about kindergartens."

Dr. Rainsford condemned the treatment of the public school here as unfair, and alluded to the holding up of the teachers' salaries.

Disposition of Vagrants.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—A bill amending the city charter of Greater New York relative to the disposition of vagrants will be introduced in the Legislature to-morrow night by Assemblyman Minton of New York. It provides for the transfer to the care and custody of the Commissioner of Public Charities from the workhouse or other city institutions of any person committed as a vagrant whenever the Commissioner shall, upon investigation, certify that the person so committed is aged, feeble, and infirm, and mentally or physically unfit to perform manual labor.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

De Lange—Boyd.

Alexander Clark De Lange, one of the comedians in "Around New York in Eighty Minutes," and Miss Amy Ashman Boyd, who leads the "March of the Amazons," in the same piece, were married yesterday in the rectory of the Little Church Around the Corner, (Church of the Transfiguration,) by the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton. The service was witnessed by a score of friends of the contracting parties.

The bride was given away by her mother, Mrs. Jennie Boyd Gates. The bridesmaid was Miss Leah L. Angeles, and the best man was Harry Kelly. Mr. and Mrs. De Lange did not go on a wedding trip, as both of them are under engagement to appear this week.

Mr. De Lange has taken the part of Svengali in the burlesque of "Trilby," and has impersonated Bey in "Little Christopher." The bride's home is in Toronto, Canada.

NEWPORT SOCIETY NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 4.—The horses owned by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt which have been stabled at Oakland Farm, in Portsmouth, have been sold to New York parties. Indications point to the absence of Mrs. Vanderbilt and her family from the Breakers for a longer period than next season.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs came up from New York to-day to inspect the progress made on her new villa, Rose Cliff.

The remains of Mrs. O. E. R. Pell will arrive from Paris Wednesday, and the interment will occur at the Island Cemetery with the committal service by the Rev. Henry Morgan Stone of Trinity Church.

JOSEPH L. PARTRIDGE DEAD.

Father of State Superintendent of Public Works—Born in 1804 of New England Parentage.

Joseph Lyman Partridge, father of John N. Partridge, State Superintendent of Public Works, died at his home, 125 Montague Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. His critical illness had already been announced.

Mr. Partridge was born in Hatfield, Mass., June 7, 1804, and came from an old New England family. His grandfather was the second President of the American Mission Board. His father was a farmer, and Mr. Partridge spent his boyhood on his father's farm, and in 1824 entered Williams College, where, after his graduation four years later, he became a tutor in Latin, Greek, and mathematics, and became the close friend of Mark Hopkins.

Then came a movement to establish new schools in New Jersey, and in 1829 he went to that State and taught in one of those institutions, but soon returned to his former duties at his Alma Mater. Later he took charge of the Berkshire Gymnasium, a well-known educational institution, and after that was made preceptor in the Lester Academy at Worcester, Mass. While there he married Miss Z. M. Wilson of Petersham, Mass., one of his pupils, with whom he celebrated his golden wedding anniversary in Brooklyn thirteen years ago, and who survives him, with two children. He went to Lawrence, Mass., where, in the early sixties, he took the position of Superintendent of Schools, which he held for a number of years. He also embarked in paper manufacturing, and during the civil war acted as Collector of Internal Revenue, and in this way handled something like $2,000,000 for the Government, while the son, who has since achieved high public office in this State, was fighting his country's battles. Another son, Dr. Edward L. Partridge, is a practicing physician in Manhattan.

Mr. Partridge had lived in Brooklyn for the last twenty years, and was senior Deacon in Dr. Storrs's church. Mr. Partridge retained his faculties in a wonderful degree, and, always a close observer, could talk by the hour of interesting personal experiences in New England in old days. One of his most interesting reminiscences was of a journey he made with his grandparents to visit their daughter in Canandaigua. The 350 miles was made in two chaises, and the young grandson carried a saddle strapped to his vehicle on which he made the return journey on horseback. He also told of a visit of Lafayette to Pittsfield after his matriculation at Williams College, when he and the other students, with their President, made the journey in a coach to shake the hand of the friend of Washington.

When Dr. Storrs was made President of the American Board, which post he resigned about four years ago, Mr. Partridge told of his own grandfather saying, when he had attained the same place the better part of a century before, "I deem it a greater honor to be made President of the American Board than to have been chosen President of the United States."

Funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon in the Church of the Pilgrims, and the body will be taken to Leicester, Mass., for interment.

Gen. William Woods Averell.

Major Gen. William Woods Averell, one of the most conspicuous cavalry leaders on the Union side during the civil war, and since then prominent in business circles in this city, died at his home, at Bath, N. Y., on Satur

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FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Default having been made in the principal of the above bonds, which became due on the first day of January, 1900, and foreclosure proceedings having been begun in pursuance of a plan of reorganization, formulated by the Company, under which plan the security of the bonds is seriously impaired:

At the request of a large number of holders of these bonds, resident in England, who have deposited their bonds under the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, dated December 21, 1899, the undersigned have agreed to represent the interests of the bondholders.

Holders of bonds in the United States can become parties to this agreement by depositing their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York City, under said Protective Agreement, copies of which may be obtained from the Trust Company or at our office. Prompt deposit of the bonds is advisable.

Simon Borg & Company,
23 Nassau Street.
New York, January 5th, 1900.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, SINKING FUND.—In pursuance of the provisions of the Deed of Trust, dated May 1, 1879, the undersigned, The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, solicits proposals of the First Preferred Income and Sinking Fund Debentures of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company to the aggregate par amount of $75,000, for account of the Sinking Fund. Sealed offers will be received until 12 o'clock, noon, Monday, February 5, 1900, and should be addressed, "Proposals for the Sinking Fund, E. S. Marston, President of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, New York."
THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO.,
Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, Jan. 29, 1900.
N. B.—Extract from General Mortgage:
"The holders of any of the Bonds issued under this Mortgage shall have the right, if they so desire, to dispose of their holdings to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund, provided for in the Trust Deed of May 1, 1870, who may ask for tenders of Debentures as provided in said Deed; and in that case, each such holder may for that purpose obtain from the Trustees hereof, in exchange for the Bonds secured hereby, dollar for dollar, the Debentures called for the purpose of delivering the same to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund, and in such event the Trustee hereof shall cancel the Bonds so exchanged for Debentures."

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It is now earning 22 per cent. on its capital, and will nearly double this as soon as the four new mills now under way are completed.

It is now paying dividends equal to those paid by the highest capitalized companies in the zinc fields, yet on a much smaller investment, which allows even the smallest investors to participate in the rich returns from zinc mining.

The low price of its shares also affords investors an unusual opportunity for profit by the enhancement in value of their holdings, and through its plan of supervising accounts it furnishes absolute security to its stockholders' interests.

100,000 SHARES
are now offered for public subscription at
85c. PER SHARE,
to complete the balance of the purchase price and pay for the new mills now being built.

The shares are of the par value of $1.00 each, and are fully paid and non-assessable.

SEND FOR PROSPECTUS, and note carefully the detailed accounts and BARROW, WADE, GUTHRIE & CO.'S reports on the properties.

Applications for stock, accompanied by remittance, received at either of the following offices of the fiscal agents.

JOSHUA BROWN & CO., Bankers,
45 & 47 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
89 State St., Boston. 421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 409 The Rookery, Chicago.

TO THE
Purchase Money First Mortgage Bondholders
OF THE
Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.

The undersigned, at the request of holders of a large amount of the Purchase Money First Mortgage Bonds of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, have consented to act as a Bondholders' Committee under a preliminary agreement filed with the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, dated February 1, 1900. Bondholders are asked to deposit their bonds and all unpaid coupons, under said agreement, with the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, No. 59 Cedar Street, on or before **February 28th, 1900.** The Committee will advance to bondholders who deposit their bonds on or before that date the sum of $25, being the amount of the coupon due February 1st, 1900. Negotiable Trust Certificates of the Trust Company will be issued for the deposited securities. Copies of the agreement may be had at the office of the Trust Company or from the Secretary of the Committee.

When a majority of the bonds shall have been deposited, application will be made to list the certificates on the Stock Exchange.

New York, February 1, 1900.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman;
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
HENRY A. REDFIELD,
GEORGE W. YOUNG,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, N. Y.

ELYTON COMPANY,
ELYTON LAND COMPANY,
BIRMINGHAM REALTY COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDERS OF THE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT ISSUED BY Union Trust Company of New York, Birmingham Trust & Savings Company, Birmingham, Ala., Whitney National Bank, New Orleans, La., for the following bonds, stocks, and coupons, viz.:
ELYTON COMPANY 5% FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
ELYTON COMPANY STOCK,
ELYTON LAND COMPANY 6% DIVIDEND TRUST BONDS,
embraced in the Agreement dated October 4th, 1898, and Plan of Reorganization dated May 29th, 1899, that on and after Thursday, February 8th, 1900, they may receive the new bonds and stocks to which they are entitled upon presentation and surrender of their Certificates at the office of the respective depositories, above named.

Holders entitled to fractions of bonds or fractional shares of stock must either sell the fractions or purchase such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire bond or a whole share of stock at an approximate market price to be fixed by the Committee.

Holders of Dividend Trust 6% Bonds of Elyton Land Company will please state whether they elect to take new prior lien 5% bonds of Birmingham Realty Company or cash, for face of their bonds.

Holders of the OLD stock of the Elyton Land Company are requested to deliver their Certificates of said stock at the time they present the Certificates of Deposit for Elyton Company stock.

Holders transmitting Certificates of Deposit by mail will please indicate whether they wish to sell or buy the fractions, and whether they desire the new securities sent by express at their expense, and at what valuation.

WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Chairman;
AUGUSTUS W. KELLEY,
ALEXANDER D. SEYMOUR,
THOMAS G. JONES,
WILLIAM T. HARDIE,
C. C. RAWLINGS, Secretary.
} Reorganization Committee.
New York, January 19th, 1900.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds
AND
Preferred & Common Stock
OF THE
United States Flour Milling Company.

Recognizing that it is to the interest of the security holders of the United States Flour Milling Company that the affairs of said corporation be readjusted, and adequate working capital be provided, holders of a large amount of the First Mortgage Bonds and the Preferred and Common Stock of said Company, have requested the undersigned to act as a Reorganization Committee under the Reorganization Agreement dated January 29, 1900, and filed with the METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY, Depositary.

The undersigned have consented to act as such Committee, and request such Bondholders and Stockholders to deposit their said securities under said Agreement with the Metropolitan Trust Company, 37 Wall Street, New York City, on or before **February 26th, 1900.**

Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement may be had from the Trust Company, or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, February 2, 1900.

SAMUEL THOMAS, Chairman.
EDWIN GOULD,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
WARNER VAN NORDEN,
BRAYTON IVES,
WM. LANMAN BULL,
THOS. A. McINTYRE,
Reorganization Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.
GEO. WM. BALLOU, Secretary,
209 Produce Exchange Bldg., New York City.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
CAPITAL, - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - $3,500,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
subject to cheque or on certificate.

DRAFTS ON ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND GERMANY BOUGHT AND SOLD. COLLECTIONS MADE.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AND COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Asst. Treas. and Sec.
WM. C. EDWARDS, 2d Asst. Treas. & Sec.
JOHN GAULT, Manager Foreign Dept.
DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
August Belmont,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Frederic Cromwell,	Levi P. Morton,
Walter R. Gillette,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Walter G. Oakman,
E. H. Harriman,	Henry H. Rogers,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
Harry Payne Whitney.	

LONDON BRANCH,
33 LOMBARD STREET, E. C.
Buys and sells exchange on the principal cities of the world, collects dividends and coupons without charge, issues travellers' and commercial letters of credit, receives and pays interest on deposits subject to cheque at sight or on notice, lends money on collaterals, deals in American and other investment securities, and offers its services as correspondent and financial agent to corporations, bankers, and merchants.

Bankers,
BANK OF ENGLAND,
CLYDESDALE BANK, Limited,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited,
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
Solicitors,
FRESHFIELDS AND WILLIAMS.
London Committee,
ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, Chairman.
DONALD C. HALDEMAN.
LEVI P. MORTON.

North American Trust Company
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL..... $2,000,000
SURPLUS..... 1,000,000
Fiscal Agent for the United States in Cuba.

OUR FOREIGN DEPARTMENT has reliable agents in all cities and towns of **Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Austria, Hungary, France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, and Holland;** also **Mexico, Central and South America,** and is prepared to give prompt attention to the collection of legacies, management of estates, special payments, etc., in those countries.

OFFICERS.

Alvah Trowbridge	President
Heman Dowd	Vice-President
Stanley L. Conklin	Secretary
Francis C. Prest	Assistant Secretary

DIRECTORS.

Alvah Trowbridge,	Luis Suarez Galban,
John G. Carlisle,	Henry F. Shoemaker,
Charlton T. Lewis,	Roland R. Conklin,
Samuel M. Jarvis,	Wager Swayne,
James B. Dill,	James S. Kuhn,
Hugh Kelly,	Arnold Marcus,
Charles W. Drake,	Stanley L. Conklin,
Heman Dowd,	Archer Brown,
Fletcher S. Heath,	L. Carbajal,
	Marques de Pinar del Rio.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
Mills Building, New York, Dec. 13, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there were declared from the net earnings of the company a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. on said common stock, both to be paid Feb. 5, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Jan. 11, 1900.
For the purpose of such dividends the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M on Jan. 11, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on Jan. 23, 1900.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
23 Wall Street.
New York, Dec. 13, 1899.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on Jan. 11, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Jan. 23, 1900.
On Feb. 5, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividends, aggregating two per cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Holders of Debenture Bonds of Western Farm Mortgage Trust Co.
are hereby notified that dividends have been declared, payable at this office on and after February 5, 1900, on Debentures of the following series:
NO. 1..... 15%
" 13..... 10
The Debentures should be forwarded to us in order that payment of the dividends may be indorsed thereon, after which they will be returned, together with check for the amount due, as the holders may direct.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.
No. 39 William St., N. Y.

187th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company.
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, Jan. 29th, 1900.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, February 10th to stockholders of record on February 1, 1900.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 10th. D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

CERTIFICATE OF FORMATION
OF
LIMITED PARTNERSHIP OF LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO.

The undersigned, desirous of forming a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the Statutes of the State of New York, do hereby certify as follows:

I.
That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO., and the county wherein the principal place of business is located is the City and County of New York.

II.
That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the general commission brokerage and mercantile business.

III.
That the names and residences of all the general and special partners interested in said partnership are as follows:
ERNST THALMANN, who resides at Number 150 West 59th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, and RICHARD LIMBURGER, who resides at Number 38 East 72d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, who are to be the General Partners; and HANS BLEICHRODER, who resides at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany; Dr. GEORG VON BLEICHRODER, who resides at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany, and Dr. PAUL SCHWABACH, who resides at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany, are the Special Partners. The said General Partners and the said Special Partners are each of them of full age.

IV.
That the said Hans Von Bleichröder has contributed the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000,) and the said Dr. Georg Von Bleichröder the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000,) and the said Dr. Paul Schwabach the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000) to the Common Stock of such limited partnership in cash.

V.
That the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the first day of January, Nineteen Hundred, and the period at which the said partnership is to be terminated is the thirty-first day of December, Nineteen Hundred and Four, both inclusive.
Dated this 21st day of November, Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-nine.
ERNST THALMANN.
RICHARD LIMBURGER.
HANS VON BLEICHRODER.
GEORG v. BLEICHRODER.
PAUL H. SCHWABACH.
State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:
On this 21st day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine, before me personally came the above named ERNST THALMANN and RICHARD LIMBURGER, to me known and known to me to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.
J. W. ROTCHILD,
Notary Public No. 42,
City and County of New York.
[Seal.]
10c. internal revenue stamp canceled.
Consul General of the United States, City of Berlin, German Empire, ss.:
On this fourth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine, before me personally came HANS VON BLEICHRODER, Dr. GEORG VON BLEICHRODER, and Dr. PAUL SCHWABACH, known to me and to me known to be the individuals described in and who executed the within instrument, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same for the purposes therein mentioned.
Witness my hand and Consular Seal of Office this fourth day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-nine.
FRANK H. MASON,
[Seal.] U. S. Consul General, Berlin.
City and County of New York, ss.:
ERNST THALMANN, being duly sworn, says:
That he is one of the General Partners named in the annexed certificate, and that the several sums specified in said certificate to have been contributed by the Special Partners, respectively, in said certificate named to the common stock of said partnership, have been actually and in good faith paid in cash.
ERNST THALMANN.
Sworn to before me this 30th day of December, 1899.
MICHAEL GAVIN 2d,
[Seal.] Notary Public No. 88,
New York County.
10c. internal revenue stamp canceled.
LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO.
Whereas, The limited partnership heretofore existing between Ernst Thalmann, Adolf Ladenburg, Richard Limburger, Julius Schwabach, Hans von Bleichröder, and Dr. Georg von Bleichröder will terminate by limitation on the thirty-first day of December, 1899; and,
Whereas, The business heretofore conducted by the said copartnership has been transacted within the State of New York for a period of three years and upwards, and also with foreign countries, under the said copartnership name of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.; and
Whereas, The undersigned have agreed to form a new limited partnership to commence on the First Day of January, 1900, and to terminate on the Thirty-first Day of December, 1904, and intend to continue the use of said firm name of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.; and,
Whereas, The undersigned, Ernst Thalmann and Richard Limburger, constitute a majority of the General Partners in said limited copartnership of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and are to be the General Partners in said new limited partnership of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and the said Hans von Bleichröder and Dr. Georg von Bleichröder constitute a majority of the special partners in said limited copartnership of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and are to be Special Partners in said new limited partnership of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.; and,
Whereas, The said Ernst Thalmann and Richard Limburger, who are to be such General Partners, and the said Hans von Bleichröder and Dr. Georg von Bleichröder, who are to be Special Partners in said new limited partnership of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., have acquired the right to use the firm name of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and have consented and elected and do consent and elect to continue the business heretofore carried on under such limited copartnership and under the same firm name of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.
Now, therefore, We, the said ERNST THALMANN, whose place of abode is at Number 150 West 59th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and RICHARD LIMBURGER, whose place of abode is at Number 38 East 72d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, who are to be the General Partners, and HANS VON BLEICHRODER, whose place of abode is at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany, and Dr. GEORG VON BLEICHRODER, whose place of abode is at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany, and Dr. PAUL SCHWABACH, whose place of abode is at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany, who are to be the Special Partners, do hereby certify and declare, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that we are the only persons who are to constitute the said limited partnership of LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO., commencing on the First Day of January, Nineteen Hundred, and terminating on the Thirty-first Day of December, Nineteen Hundred and Four, and who are hereafter to deal under said firm name of LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO., and that the principal place of the business to be continued and conducted under said firm name by said limited partnership is to be in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York.
In witness whereof we have made, severally signed, and acknowledged this certificate, this 21st day of November, Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-nine.
ERNST THALMANN.
RICHARD LIMBURGER.
HANS VON BLEICHRODER.
GEORG v. BLEICHRODER.
PAUL H. SCHWABACH.
State of New York, County of New York:
On this 21st day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine, before me personally came ERNST THALMANN and RICHARD LIMBURGER, to me personally severally known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.
J. W. ROTCHILD,
Notary Public No. 42,
City and County of New York.
[Seal.]
10c. internal revenue stamp canceled.
Consul General of the United States, City of Berlin, German Empire, ss.:
On this fourth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine, before me personally came HANS VON BLEICHRODER, Dr. GEORG VON BLEICHRODER, and Dr. PAUL SCHWABACH, known to me and to me known to be the individuals described in and who executed the within instrument, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same for the purposes therein mentioned.
Witness my hand and Consular Seal of Office, this fourth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine.
FRANK H. MASON,
[Seal.] U. S. Consul General, Berlin.

DIVIDENDS.

Holders of Debenture Bonds of Lombard Investment Company
are hereby notified that dividends have been declared, payable at this office on and after February 5, 1900, on Debentures of the following series:

U. S. No. 1.....	12½%
U. S. A.....	7½%
U. S. B.....	5 %
U. S. C.....	20 %
U. S. D.....	12½%
U. S. E.....	5 %
U. S. F.....	7½%
U. S. G.....	10 %

The Debentures should be forwarded to us in order that payment of the dividends may be indorsed thereon, after which they will be returned, together with check for the amount due, as the holders may direct.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.
No. 39 William St., N. Y.

New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company.
Grand Central Station,
New York, N. Y., Jan'y 31st, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the FIRST PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK, payable on the first day of March next, to stockholders of record at twelve o'clock noon, on Saturday, the tenth day of February next.
The transfer books will not be closed.
CHARLES F. COX,
Treasurer.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.
New York, January 31, 1900.
The Board of Directors has declared on the Adjustment Preferred Stock a semi-annual dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable at the office of the Company, 40 Exchange Place, New York, on and after February 28, 1900, to the Adjustment Preferred Stockholders as registered at the close of business February 9, 1900.
The transfer books for Adjustment Preferred Stock will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. February 9, 1900, until 10 o'clock A. M. February 28, 1900. A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Boston & Maine pf. (semi-annual)	$3	Mch. 1	Feb. 5	Feb. 20
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg pf.	3	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 6
Chi., St. P., M. & Omaha (annual)	5	Feb. 20	Jan. 31	Feb. 15,
C., St. P., M. & O. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Feb. 20	Jan. 31	Feb. 15
Cin., Ham. & Day. new pf. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 8	Jan. 27	Feb. 9
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. com.	1½	Mch. 1	.....	.....
Colorado & Southern 1st pf.	2	Feb. 14	Jan. 31	Feb. 15
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¼	Mch. 15	Feb. 28	Mch. 16
Hartford & Conn. Western	1	Feb. 28	Feb. 20	Feb. 28
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	2½	Mch. 1	Jan. 31	Feb. 23
Louisville & Nashville	2	Feb. 10	Jan. 26	Feb. 10
Mexican Northern (quarter)	1	Mch. 2	Feb. 17	Mch. 3
Mexican Northern (extra)	¼	Mch. 2	Feb. 17	Mch. 3
N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf.	5	Mch. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 10
Norfolk & West. pf. (semi-annual)	2	Feb. 23	Feb. 9	Feb. 23
North Carolina	3½	Feb. 10	.....	.....
Northern Pacific	1	Feb. 5	Jan. 11	Jan. 23
Northern Pacific (extra)	1	Feb. 5	Jan. 11	Jan. 23
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Mch. 5	Feb. 7	Feb. 17
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	2	Feb. 14	Feb. 3	Feb. 15
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	1¼	Feb. 15	.....	.....
St. P. & Duluth pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Mch. 1	Feb. 6	Mch. 1

STREET RAILWAYS.

Boston Elevated	2¼	Feb. 15	Feb. 1	Feb. 7
Cin., Newport & Covington pf.	½	May 1	Apr. 24	May 2
Twin City Rapid Transit	1½	Feb. 15	Feb. 10	Feb. 16
West Chicago St. Ry. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 15	Feb. 5	Feb. 16

BANK STOCKS.

Banco Internacional E'Hipotecano de Mexico	$1.42	Feb. 15	.....	.....
Bank of the Manhattan Co.	5	Feb. 10	Jan. 29	Feb. 10

TRUST COMPANIES.

Guarantee Trust & Safe Deposit Co. (Philadelphia)	5	Feb. 6	.....	.....

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Cereal (quarter)	2	Feb. 20	Feb. 3	Feb. 21
Am. Dist. Tel., Phila., (quarter)	1	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 5
American Ice Co. common	1	Feb. 15	Feb. 1	Feb. 16
American Radiator pf.	1¾	Feb. 15	Feb. 10	Feb. 15
Am. Steel & Wire common (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Mch. 10	Apr. 3
Andover Iron Co.	$2	Mch. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 14
Atlantic Copper Mining	$2	Feb. 15	Feb. 3	Feb. 15
Boston & Montana Mining (quarter)	$5	Feb. 20	Jan. 25	Feb. 8
Boston & Montana Mining (extra)	$3	Feb. 20	Jan. 25	Feb. 8
Boston South Dakota Gold Mining	1	Feb. 15	Feb. 1	Feb. 16
Cambria Steel (quarter)	50c	Feb. 15	Jan. 31	.....
Cambria Steel (extra)	$1.50	To pay installment on stock.		
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	8	Feb. 15	Jan. 26	Feb. 15
Consol. Car Heating	1½	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 31
Consol. Car Heating (extra)	1	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 31
Daylight Prism Co. (quarter)	2	Feb. 10	Jan. 30	Feb. 10
Daylight P. Co. pf. (semi-annual)	4	Feb. 10	Jan. 30	Feb. 10
Daylight Prism Co. pf. (extra)	2	Feb. 10	Jan. 30	Feb. 10
Denver Gas & Electric	1½	Feb. 20	Feb. 9	Feb. 20
Empire State-Idaho Mining & Dev. Co. (monthly)	3	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 1
General Chemical Co. common (quarter)	1	Mch. 1	.....	.....
Glucose Sugar Ref. (quarter)	1½	Mch. 1	Feb. 10	Mch. 1
Glucose Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mch. 1	Feb. 10	Mch. 1
International Silver pf.	1¾	Apr. 1	Mch. 1	Mch. 23
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron Co. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 6
Mon. Ore Purchasing Co. (quarter)	$1	Feb. 15	Feb. 6	Feb. 15
Mt. Vernon Wood Cot. & Duck	1½	Mch. 1	Feb. 20	Mch. 2
National Lead common	1	Feb. 15	Mch. 1	Mch. 2
New England Tel. & Tel. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 15	Jan. 31	Feb. 15
Omaha Water 1st pf.	2½	Feb. 10	Holders of record	Feb. 1
Omaha Water 2d pf.	1	Feb. 10	Holders of record	Feb. 1
Penn. Furnace Co. (quarter)	$1.50	Feb. 5	Stock of record	Feb. 1
People's Gas L. & Coke Co. of Chicago (quarter)	1½	Feb. 25	Feb. 16	Feb. 26
Pressed Steel Car com. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 9	Jan. 20	Feb. 9
Procter & Gamble (semi-annual)	6	Feb. 15	.....	.....
Pepperill Mfg. Co. (extra)	$10	Mch. 1	Stock of record	Jan. 20
Pullman's Palace Car Co. (quarter)	$2	Feb. 15	Feb. 1	Feb. 16
Quincy Mining	$5	Feb. 15	Jan. 22	Feb. 1
St. Paul Gas Light Co. (quarter)	1	Feb. 15	Feb. 1	Feb. 16
Standard Consol. Mining	10c	Feb. 20	Feb. 7	Feb. 20
U. S. Cast I. Pipe & F. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mch. 1	Feb. 9	Mch. 2
U. S. Envelope pf.	$1.75	Mch. 1	Feb. 15	Mch. 1
Warwick Iron & Steel	2	Feb. 10	Stock of record	Jan. 27
Warwick Iron & Steel (extra)	½	Feb. 10	Stock of record	Jan. 27
Westinghouse El. & Mfg. Co. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 20	Feb. 12	Feb. 21

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Steel & Wire Co.	.....	.....	Feb. 20	Ann'l & Spe'l
American Stoker Co.	.....	.....	Feb. 5	Annual
Automatic Beer Cask Co.	.....	.....	Feb. 10	Special
Aztec Land & Cattle Co.	.....	.....	Feb. 13	Annual
Cannelton Coal Co.	.....	.....	Feb. 7	Annual
Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards	Jan. 18	Feb. 9	Feb. 8	Annual
Colonial Bank	.....	.....	Feb. 5	Annual
Commercial Cable Co.	Feb. 21	Mch. 7	Mch. 5	Annual
Copper Queen Consol. Mining	.....	.....	Feb. 13	Annual
Copper Range Co.	Jan. 31	Feb. 15	Feb. 14	Annual
Del., Lack. & Western	Jan. 31	Feb. 21	Feb. 20	Annual
Diamond Match	Jan. 27	Feb. 8	Feb. 7	Annual
Edison El. Ill. Co.	.....	.....	Feb. 13	Annual
Edison Ore Milling Co.	.....	.....	Feb. 5	Special
Eugene P. Peyser

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Feb. 5.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Court opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

100—Philip vs. S. S. Geo. Farwell.
110—Niemann vs. same.
111—Pollack vs. same.
112—Hoffmire vs. same.
116—Trenchfield vs. same.
90—Regina Music Box Co. vs. Hasse.
45—Union Marine Ins. Co. vs. The Chicago.
46—Fosbinder vs. same.
105—Gorman vs. Park.
115—Lappin Brake Shoe Co. vs. Corning Co.
116—Loomis vs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.
119—Rahtjens Composition Co. vs. Holzappels Composition Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

153½—Sanford vs. White
237—Clayton vs. Met. St. Railway.
199—Copping vs. North British & Mercantile Ins. Co.
181—Watts vs. Weston.
187—Ryan vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
276—Simpson vs. same.
321—Havens vs. same.
228—Davis vs. same.
143—Slaughter vs. Compagnie Generale.
121—In re Baudouine. Motion calendar.
1—Magdala vs. Baars.
2—In re Schlesinger.
3—Welsbach Light Co. vs. Union Incand. L. Co.
4—U. S. vs. Morris.
5—Sprague Elec. Ry. vs. Nassau Elec. Ry.
6—Same vs. same.
7—In re SS. Styria.
8—Vimeln vs. Indian Ridge.
9—Kilman vs. Palmer.
10—Cutter vs. Anchor.
11—Rahtjen vs. Holzappel.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

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321—Havens vs. same.
228—Davis vs. same.
143—Slaughter vs. Compagnie Generale.
145—Prato vs. City of N. Y.
149—Weinstein vs. Kroder.
257—Waydell vs. Kleinwort.
1½—Veselovski vs. Con. Ice Co.
271—Wood vs. Bennett.
272—Wood vs. Hearst.
113—Anderson vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
335—Hayes vs. same.
341—Blundell vs. same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 66 Post Office Building. Admiralty cases.

1—De Fareourt vs. Western Ins. Co.
2—Parsons vs. Patterson.
8 to 12—Holman vs. Lindo.
14—Portland Cement Works vs. Canalboat Carrie Stewart.
22—McWilliams vs. Scow No. 6.
46—Cleveland Steel Canalboat Co. vs. Ferryboat Republic.
27—Sutcliffe vs. Seligman.
34—Bliven vs. SS. Florence.
35—Golden vs. Gillespie
37—Clyde vs. Haines & Co.
39—Goddard vs. Ship Cornet.
43—Smith vs. Booth.
45—Morris & C. Dredging Co. vs. City of New York.
47—Hoffmire vs. SS. H. E. Runnells.
50—Tillmore vs. Hughes.
54—N. S. & Australia SS. Co. vs. Holman.
58—Hogg vs. Thorn.
59—Druchmann vs. Dunn
25—Newport News S. B. Co. vs. Barge F. A. Georges.
63—Davis vs. SS. Strathgyle.
64—Atlantic & Mexico Gulf SS. Co. vs. Guggenheim.
18—Dearberg vs. SS. Friesland.
26—Ellison vs. Tug Mutual.
28—Milliken vs. Scows Boaz and Arizona.
40—Vandenbergh vs. Tug Wm. Chapman.
21—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. vs. Ferryboat Chicago.
32—Int. Nav. Co. vs. B. & F. Marine Ins. Co.
33—Same vs. Firemens' Fund Ins. Co.
24—Grant vs. Gurney.
72—Deevy vs. same.
73—Davis vs. same.
74—Driscoll vs. same.
75—Farley vs. same.
76—Flaherty vs. same.
77—Frazee vs. same.
78—Firnelsen vs. same.
79—Faurot vs. same.
80—Funston vs. same.
81—Grabe vs. same.
82—Granville vs. same.
83—Gallagher vs. same.
84—Hennessy vs. same.
85—Herlihy vs. same.
86—Kiernan vs. same.
87—Kenny vs. same.
88—Lang vs. same.
89—Leeson vs. same.
90—Meehan vs. same.
91—Mahoney vs. same.
92—Moody vs. same.
93—Milburn vs. same.
94—Milmore vs. same.
95—Mengoin vs. same.
96—Murphy vs. same.
97—Murray vs. same.
98—Mulcare vs. same.
99—Mooney vs. same.
100—McDonough vs. same.
101—McCarthy vs. same.
102—McManus vs. same.
103—Oppenheim vs. same
104—O'Connell vs. same.
105—O'Rourke vs. same.
106—Pollock vs. same.
107—Prendiville vs. same.
108—Powell vs. same.
109—Pepperted vs. same.
110—Rynders vs. same.
111—Rheaume vs. same.
112—Reith vs. same.
118—Rein vs. same.
119—Snyder vs. same.
115—Stransky vs. same.
116—Sullivan vs. same.
117—Taylor vs. same.
118—Thompson vs. same.
119—Walsh vs. same.
120—Farley vs. same.
121—In re Forgay.
122—Hartster vs. Brinley. Pub. Co.
123—Haffey vs. Lynch.
124—Ferris vs. Ferris.
125—Gilmore vs. Culver.
126—Lomonte vs. Di Lorenzo.
127—Haft vs. Wertheim.
128—Day vs. Carmichael.
129—Matterson vs. Palser.
130—In re St. Lawrence Marble Co.
131—Kause vs. Haas.
132—Zimmerman vs. Zimmerman.
133—Foley vs. Foley.
134—Conn vs. Markham.
135—Ferdinand Munch Brewery vs. Kenny.
136—Daniel vs. Birdseye.
137—Bates vs. Peck.
138—Fuller vs. Straus.
139—People, &c., vs. Mut. Ben. Life Assn. of America.
140—Beekman vs. Cooke.
141—In re 149th St.
142—Treat vs. Union Tr. Co.
143—Durbrow vs. Cousins.
144—Sierichs vs. John Hancock Mut. Life Ins. Co.
145—Berger vs. Abiss.
146—N. Y. Building L'n Banking Co. vs. Brinkley.
147—Myers vs. O'Connor.
148—Meyer vs. Meyer.
149—In re Bettman.
43—Same vs. Robinson.
44—In re Ogden Av.
45—Clark vs. Vail.
46—Day vs. Doak.
47—Burton vs. Burton.
48—Nat. Electric Car Lighting Co. vs. Feltner.
49—M. E. Church Home vs. Sigmund.
50—Farmers' Loan & T. Co. vs. McFarland.
51—Same vs. same.
52—In re Simonds Mfg. Co.
53—Neely vs. Prensky.
54—Langdon vs. Feltner.
55—Morris & Cummings Dredging Co. vs. Feltner.

Demurrers.

1216—Bates vs. Elker.
1215—Anglo-Am. Provision Co. vs. Davis Provision Co.
1213—Bedlow vs. Stillwell.
1211—Reich s. Cochran.
1214—Moore vs. Hanover Nat. Bank.
1220—Winthrop Press vs. Perkins.
1222—Glasser vs. Glasser.
1223—Garfunkel vs. Yanowsky.
1224—Shannon vs. Horley.
1225—Nat. B'way Bank vs. Railroad Equipment Co.
1226—Malcolmson vs. Sundberg.
1227—Koulbach vs. Leich
1228—Stavros vs. Walker.
1229—Otis Bros. & Co. vs. Nussberger.
1230—N. Y. Bank Note Co. vs. Noblett.
1231—Deering vs. City of New York.
1232—Gully vs. same.
1233—Wynen vs. same.
1234—Calderhead vs. Holt.
1235—Murray vs. Williamson.
1236—White vs. Hart.
1237—Zangwill vs. Sun Printing & Pub. Association.
1238—Winn Mackenzie vs. Jarvis.
1239—Schurr vs. Indikoff.
1240—Langenzen vs. J. H. Mohlman Co.
1241—Same vs. Meyer.
1242—Met. Trust Co. vs. McDonald.
1243—Wokal vs. Met. Life Ins. Co.
1244—Laidlaw vs. Stimson.
1245—Stanton vs. Press Pub. Co.
1246—Composite Type Bar Co. vs. Brolt.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and Fact.

3471—McConologue vs. Larkins.
3008—Sabel vs. Marks.
3494—Marsh vs. Maye.
3782—Roy Watch Case Co. vs. Camm-Roy Watch Case Co.
3882—Daly vs. Wood.
3933—Pozzo vs. White.
3942—Mongo vs. Widmayer.
3753—Smith vs. Keteltas
3873—Bowery Bank vs. Bernstein.
3695—Bates vs. Virolet.
2864—Tekulsky vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4526.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Adjourned January term. Held in Part IV. room. Case on. 3360—Pullar vs. Waller.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Hennessy, and Gray for the People.

1—George W. Schan.
2—Ernest M. Welch.
4—Herman Bartholomas
5—Elias Lazarus.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Calendar clear. Preferred causes.

11333—Shirley vs. Healey.
11973—People, &c., vs. Packer.
7368—Ehrhard vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12423—Becker vs. Schatz
12527—Jeffcott vs. Harron.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III, Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., and VI. for trial. Inquest.

5973—York Cracker and Biscuit Co. vs. Newell.
2053—Leotsakos vs. Vlasto.
11818—Lichtenstein vs. Mayor, &c.
6137—Norwood vs. same.
4373—Parr vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4378—Moskowitz vs. same.
4406—Lawlor vs. same.
4897—Sternberger vs. Conner
5807—Harris vs. Malino.
5913—Sherman vs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
5983—Patterson vs. Pugh
4429—Bowery Bank vs. Second Av. R. R. Co.
4438—McCully vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5921—Levene vs. Clark.
6719—Lawyers' Mtg. Co. vs. Cohen.
7029—German-Am. Nat. Bank of Peoria vs. Firth.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 7166.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Calendar clear. Preferred causes.

11333—Shirley vs. Healey.
11973—People, &c., vs. Packer.
7368—Ehrhard vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12423—Becker vs. Schatz
12527—Jeffcott vs. Harron.
12524—Powell vs. F. C. Linde Co.
12520—Baldwin Engineering Co. vs. City of New York.
12501—Emerson vs. Rose
11485—Coleman vs. Roche.
4412—Leggett vs. Mueller.
4470—People ex rel. Williams vs. Feltner.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Acting in Surrogate's Chambers, ground floor, in the County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Elizabeth B. Scofield, Catharine Ferrand, Minnie B. Tyler, Paul Schuek, Patrick Devine, Henry Muller, Mary H. Agnew, Jacob Faist, Nannie B. Seer. At 11 A. M. Mary L. Housley.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, Second Floor, in County Court House—Thomas, S. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1503—Charlotte Suess. 1509—Miles Banks. 1505—Clara T. Hewitt. 1514—Eliza Stapleton. 1520—Frederick Lanzer. 1531—Sarah Goodhelm. 1521—Michael Kuntz. 1532—Ann Pearson. 1534—Michael Redmond. 1467—Michael J. Kunzeman. 1468—Matthew F. Harney. 1471—Annie Taylor Morgan. 1472—Bella Hornstein. 1516—Johanna B. Widmayer. 1528—James McCloud. 1529—Lina Schaefer.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3744½—Aronson vs. D Mayer Brewing Co.
3745—Same vs. same.
1890—Brady vs. Met. St. Ry.
1354—Bowman vs. Thomas.
1507—Kraus vs. Guntzer.
1053—Bauman vs. Healey.
1395½—Jackson vs. Fleischman
378—Kennedy vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1341—Lee vs. same.
315—Schnitzer vs. Ablowich.
316—Same vs. same.
1632—Zimmermann vs. Stahl.
1662—Frankfort vs. Met. St. Ry.
3270—Levin vs. same.
1562—Kessel vs. Kaufman.
1229—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Earley.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzsimmons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1836—Kerr vs. Hyde.
1899—Fried vs. Met. St. Ry.
1912—Klenke vs. Haupt.
958—Balsam vs. Atkinson.
830—Phillips vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1247—Swift vs. Aspell & Co.
1248—Ridgely vs. Man. Shipping Co.
1249—Rolph vs. Foster.
1250—Dunlop vs. Hargrave.
1251—Boylan vs. Murphy.
1252—Same vs. McAdam
1253—Same vs. Reilly.
1254—Reid vs. Curtin.

Preferred causes.

4392—Faber vs. Hamilton.
4412—Leggett vs. Mueller.
4470—People ex rel. Williams vs. Feltner.

1865—Rosenberg vs. Kane.
1944—Rock vs. Laird.
1906—D. Stevenson Brew. Co. vs. Hefferman.
1907—Brockman vs. Laird.
1913—Scully vs. Thornton.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1667—Bergmann vs. Keane.
1668—Same vs. same.
1702—Park & Tilford vs. Thayer.
1967—Shaul vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1959—Paine vs. Bol.
1422—Clarke vs. Harris.
1725—Loughlin vs. Met. St. Ry.
1072—Smith vs. same.
854—Orthoff vs. Rieger.
593—Franklin vs. Johnson.
1062—Benziger vs. Sadlier.
1623—Josephi vs. Anhalt.
1624—Samuels vs. same.
1712—Russet vs. Waldman.
702—Ruppert vs. Martin
804—Hecht vs. Frank.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.
3910—Van Beuren vs. Sire.
3960—Park & Tilford vs. Greater New York Amusement Co.
3998—Collateral Loan Assn. vs. McGovern.
3415—Mildenberg vs. Schumann.
2916—Berger Mfg. Co. vs. Lyon.
420—Potts vs. New York and Westchester Water Co.
3436—Wilson Distillery Co. vs. Duffy.
2089—Elsberg vs. Zimmermann.
2816—Barnes vs. Ginsburg.
2371—Edmonston v s. New York Millinery Supply Co.
2784—Germansky vs. Peck.
3396—O'Donohue vs. Schendel.
3204—Lynch vs. Reilly.
3800—Hencher vs. Maloy
3933—Guggenheimer vs. Johnson.
3189—Schlomenowitz vs. Schintzler.
3597—Solomon vs. Olin.
3661—Buzzell vs. Forsythe.
3602—Thornitz vs. Richards.
3341—Jaffe vs. Rosoff.
3991½—Bloch vs. Carfiel.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2067.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Blumenthal for the People.

1—James Regan.
2—John Reilly. William Lally.
3—William Herbert, Charles Marsh.
4—Bella Hodge.
5—Frank Heussler.
6—Louis Ballon.
7—Joseph Podesta.
8—William Scott.
9—Oliver E. Williams.
10—Walter Elliott, Thomas J. Dunn alias Thomas J. Quinlan, alias Henry M. Quinn.
11—John Calestine.
12—Bridget Ryan.
13—Jacob Behrman.
14—Pietro Altieri.

Pleadings.

1—James Quinn, William Pooley, Harry Butler, Thomas McHugh.
2—Otto Neatler.
3—Andrew Cunningham
4—Martin Tivenan, Joseph Chilson.
5—Roland A. Le Croix.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—November Term Continued.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Gardiner and Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, O'Connor, and Collins for the People.

1—Roland B. Molineux.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and McCann for the People.

1—Orlando J. Hackett.
2—Margaret Hines.
3—Harry Williams.
4—Martha Johnson.
5—William Markuskie.
6—Patrick McCabe.
7—Thomas S. Mackey.
8—Benjamin Gainsborg.
9—Patrick Sullivan.
10—Bernardo Calabrese.
11—James Devine.
12—James Duff.
13—James Jarvis.
14—Charles Schmitz.
15—William Atcheson.
16—Philip Bachman.
17—Henry Ficke.
18—John Masterson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Gordon for the People.

1—John J. Layden.
2—Camille Verdier.
3—Mamie Mischan.
4—James Bedford.
5—Joseph Blanco.
6—Thomas Hillman.
7—George Grant.
8—Martin Hoffman.
9—Joseph Esido.
10—Joseph A. Beasly, Leon Muethinck.
11—James J. Cullinan.
12—William J. Harmon.
13—Abraham Plonsky.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Smith, J. Day calendar. Demurrers.

510—Neumann, executor, vs. Neumann et al.
511—Reading vs. Eastern Bonded Warehouse Co.
512—Pollock vs. Stevenson et al.
513—De Valuce vs. Ruland.
514—Tomlinson vs. Russell.
515—Potter vs. Ferdon et al.
516—Kennedy vs. Fulton et al.
517—Spolski vs. Staten Island Electric Co.
518—Rodd et al. vs. Sleischer et al. General calendar.
41—Gaines vs. Salit.
434—Brundage vs. Munger.
416—Beers vs. Michaelis.
448—Co-operative Building Bank vs. Rodwell.
451—Ravello vs. Rubbo.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I., Marean, J.; Part II., Mattice, J.; Part III., Jenks, J.; Part IV., Keogh, J.

3191—Rhodes vs. B'klyn Union El. R. R.
1266—Stuart vs. B'klyn Wharf and Warehouse Co.
2961—O'Connor vs. B'klyn H. R. R.
2052—Annunziato vs. Rudolph et al.
2124—Dillon vs. Nassau R. R.
4606—Kelly vs. City of New York et al.
4740—Freeman vs. B'klyn H. R. R.
4603—Williamson vs. B'klyn H. R. R.
2139—Knight vs. B'klyn H. R. R.
1451—McCarroll vs. B'klyn H. R. R.
882—Flatow vs. Jenkins.
1726—Reeder vs. Mersereau & Co.
2798—Gardner vs. Campbell.
2384—Cowley vs. Nassau R. R.
3198—Moreau vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
4667—Baccio vs. N. Y. Condensed Milk Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon this call:

3234—Waring vs. Journeay.
2597—Amer. Surety Co. vs. Coyle.
217, 218—Huners vs. Rueger.
2612—Terhune vs. City of New York.
2096—Cassano vs. B. H. R. R.
2104—McNulty vs. Nassau R. R.
3412—Heinlein vs. Kleinert.
2017—Biehusen vs. Haywood.
3521—Van Houton vs. B. H. R. R.
4726—Ferris vs. B. H. R. R.
2038—Samuel vs. C. I. & B'klyn R. R.
340—Horeis vs. B., Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
1735—Leroy vs. Met. St. R. R.
1676—Symons vs. Nassau R. R.
3510—Greenwald vs. B. H. R. R.
4607—Kelly, admin., vs. City of N. Y. et al.
2123—Cranley vs. Nassau R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3465.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Hurd, J. James Doyle.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part II.—Aspinall, J.

John Woods, Edward Lober, William Lober, Annie Martin, John Jenkins, Frederick Lunsman, and Charles Gerlash.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The wills of James S. Wheaton, Ransom S. Pattison, Armanda B. Merritt, Thomas D. Norris, Johanna Sullivan, Henry E. Kratzsehmier, Julius E. Streubel, Henry Heltmann, James O'Neil,

2586—Brown vs. Berlin Iron Bridge Co.
2341—Bopp vs. Tumbridge.
2401—Hoye vs. Flynn et al.
887—Seno vs. Gutter.
3374—Jarashow vs. Robinson.
2339—Sands, Jr., vs. B. H. R. R.
1956—Ross vs. Third Av. R. R.
1547—Esposito vs. Imperialli.
3270—Brown vs. B. H. R. R. et al.
1640—Walsh vs. Degnon McLean Co.
1196—Beyer vs. Nassau R. R.
3354—Holmes vs. Erikson et al.
2383—Dunn vs. B'klyn Wharf Co.
4735—Manning vs. B'klyn H. R. R.
2627—Scannell vs. C. I. & B'klyn R. R.
3397—Nordheim vs. Allen.
1240—Chickett vs. Feltman.
736—Hickman vs. Nassau R. R.

Paulina Wunschel, Mary Daley, George Brown, Charles Kane, and Mary Coleman, (motion.)
The estates of Henry Patterson and Patrick V. Hickey.
Contested Calendar at 10:30.—6—The will of Maria L. Long.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Eastern District of New York—Admiralty Calendar—Thomas, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

9—Atlantic Dredging Co. vs. Ferryboat Hudson City and Tug Ellis.
14—English & American Steamship Co., Limited, vs. Steamship Havana.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

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GABLER

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ON CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RY.
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combining a perfect Fall climate, an elevation of 2,500 feet, picturesque mountain surroundings, and HOTEL OF THE HIGHEST CLASS.
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FRED STERRY, Manager,
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Lakewood, New Jersey.
M. C. WENTWORTH of Wentworth Hall, Jackson, White Mts., N. H., Lessee and Manager.
JAMES N. BERRY, formerly of Laurel-in-the-Pines, Assistant Manager.

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HOTEL ROLAND,
59th St. and Madison Av., Block from Central Park entrance.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF MODERN HOTEL
EUROPEAN PLAN, $1; AMERICAN PLAN, $2; WITH HOT AND COLD WATER, STEAM HEAT, AND ELECTRIC LIGHT; ELEVATOR SERVICE; CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FRENCH, MATILDA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Matilda French, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 135 West 44th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1900. CHARLES T. FRENCH, LOUIS FRENCH, Executors. ja29-1aw6mM

FRY, SIMON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON FRY, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Horwitz & Samuels, their attorneys, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of December, 1899. MARY FRY, Executrix. ISAAC FRY, Executor. HORWITZ & SAMUELS, Attorneys for Executors, 346 Broadway.

HEARN, EDWIN R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN R. HEARN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of King & Jessup, their attorneys, No. 30 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1899. FRANK J. HEARN and WILLIAM H. HEARN, Executors. KING & JESSUP, Attorneys for Executors, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL JACOBY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Attorney of Executors, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of May next.

Dated New York, the 28th day of October, 1899.
EDWIN JACOBY,
GEORGE W. JACOBY,
JOHN C. F. JACOBY, } Executors.

RONALDS, MARIA D. L.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ALFRED R. CONKLING, as trustee; Peter Lorillard Ronalds, Mary Frances Ronalds, Fannie F. Ritchie, P. Lorillard Ronalds, Jr., Reginald Ronalds, Catherine d'Anglemont, Henri d'Anglemont, Blanche d'Anglemont, Houston Addison Thomas, Ronald Thomas, the younger of that name; Ida Leonora Thomas, Alfred R. Conkling, Muriel R. L. Conkling, Alexandra R. Conkling, Howard Conkling, Laura R. Conkling, George Lorillard Ronalds, and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New York, as guardian of the estate of Ida Leonora Thomas, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 25th day of February, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why Addison Thomas and Ronald Thomas, as trustees for Peter Lorillard Ronalds under the will of Maria D. L. Ronalds, deceased, the petitioners herein, should not be permitted to resign and be discharged from further liability as trustees of said trust, and why their account of capital should not be judicially settled, passed, and allowed, and why such further order or direction should not be made in the premises as justice may require; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or to have one, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceedings.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ja8-1aw6wM&f19

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—SALOMON MARX, Plaintiff, against OTTO F. DEGENER, Defendant.

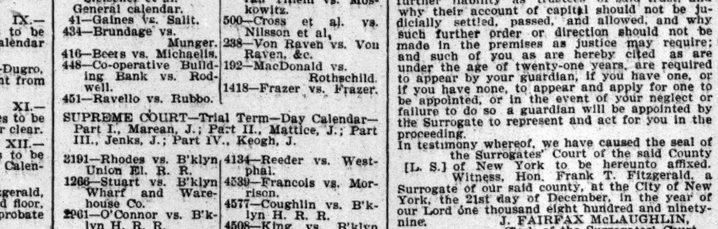
In pursuance of the judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 5th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of February, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot of ground in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-eighth Street distant two hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street; running thence northerly parallel with Madison Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel with Madison Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of Ninety-eighth Street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of Ninety-eighth Street one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated at the City of New York, January 12, 1900.
SAMPSON H. WEINHANDLER, Referee.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address: 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $3,769.03 with interest thereon from the 2nd day of January, 1900, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $338.88 with interest from January 5, 1900, together with the costs of sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase price or paid by the Referee is $297.64 and interest.

Said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $21,000 with interest thereon from October 1, 1899, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and a second mortgage for $15,000 with interest thereon from June 5, 1899, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Dated at the City of New York, January 12, 1900.
SAMPSON H. WEINHANDLER, Referee.
ja13-2aw3ws&W&f5

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Lincoln's Birthday

DELIGHTFUL SEA TRIPS TO Washington, D. C.

You can leave New York on Saturday afternoon, February 10th, at 4 P. M.—arrive at Old Point Comfort Sunday morning at 10:30—spend the day at Old Point Comfort—take the Washington boat on Sunday night, be in Washington, D. C., Monday morning—spend the day in Washington, and leave Washington, by rail, on Monday afternoon, arriving in New York the same evening.

The round-trip ticket to Washington is $14.00 and includes meals and stateroom accommodation on Old Dominion steamers between New York and Old Point Comfort.

This delightful trip offers an outing of over 700 miles, embracing sea, river, and rail travel, and practically a day's outing at Old Point Comfort and a day's visit to the Capital.

To Old Point Comfort.

The round-trip ticket to Old Point Comfort is $13.00 and includes meals and stateroom accommodation on Old Dominion steamers in both directions. Returning by ship on Sunday night, arrive in New York 4 P. M. Monday.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO.,
Pier 26, North River, New York.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Mgr.
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CUNARD LINE,
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Piers 51 and 52 North River.
Lucania..Feb. 10, 1 P.M. | Lucania..Mch. 10, 1 PM.
Etruria..Feb. 17, 8 AM. | Etruria..Mch. 17, 6 AM.
Campania..Feb. 24, Noon. | Campania..Mch. 24, 11 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL
Germanic..Feb. 7, Noon | Germanic, March 7, Noon
Oceanic, Feb. 21, 9:30 AM | Oceanic, Mch. 8:30 AM
Teutonic..Feb. 28, Noon | Teutonic..Mar. 28, Noon
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 48, North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

Short Route to the Paris Exposition. HOLLAND AMERICA LINE.
New York—Rotterdam, Amsterdam via Boulogne-sur-mer, 3½ hours' distant from either Paris or London.
New twin-screw steamers Potsdam, Statendam and Rotterdam; Winter rate 1st class, $50 and upward; 2nd class, $37. All other steamers carry one class of cabin passengers only; $37 and up. Apply to HOLLAND AMERICA LINE, 39 Broadway.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
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TOYOKISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
Rio de Janeiro..Feb. 17 | AM. MARU.....Mch. 7
COPTIC.....Feb. 27 | PEKING.....Mch. 15
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Wash. Bldg., and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk Portsmouth, Palmer's Point, Newport News,

DR. PETERS TO HIS PEOPLE

Many Weep While He Reads Letter of Resignation.

HE WILL LEAVE NEW YORK

Foes, If He Has Them, He Intimates, Will Be Politic and Remain Silent.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, pastor of Bloomingdale Reformed Church, as it was announced that he would, read his resignation to his congregation yesterday morning. Many women in the congregation wept and men were affected. After the sermon, when a tenor solo, "Shall We Meet Beyond the River," was sung, several women left the church hurriedly, too deeply moved to remain.

It was intimated by Dr. Peters at the conclusion of the services yesterday that certain members of the church were glad to have him resign his pastorate. The Consistory expresses the deepest regret.

DR. PETERS'S LETTER.

The letter of resignation of Dr. Peters is as follows:

"To My Dear People:

"I have sent to the Consistory my resignation as pastor of the Bloomingdale Church, and have requested them to unite with me in asking the New York Classis to dissolve our pleasant relationship as pastor and people. My sole reason for resigning this position of power and influence is, that after many years of honest and prayerful investigation, I have come to the deliberate conclusion that the Bible—the Protestant's only rule of faith—teaches baptism for believers only.

"I can, therefore, no longer, in good conscience, practice infant baptism or baptism by sprinkling. I am a minister of the Reformed Church, and while I am connected I shall not give my reasons for the change of conviction. I love the Reformed Church. It is the Church of my fathers. I admire its breadth and depth. Those who have attended my ministry through all these years will bear me witness that I have always been a loyal son, and I had fondly hoped that I could serve my denomination in this church with my riper years as I gave it the ardor of my youth. But I must be true to myself. I must practice only what I believe, and preach what I can practice.

JEW AND CATHOLIC HEARD HIM.

"To you, my dear people, whose kindly counsel, unwavering loyalty, andgenerous support in every good work have made my labors both pleasant and successful, I give my heartiest thanks. My congregation is composed of not less than eleven different denominations of Protestants, while hundreds of Jews and Catholics constantly attended my ministry. I thank God to-day that He had permitted me to bring His message to such various minds and hearts as have constantly gathered within these walls. All the present members of this church, except eleven persons, came into it during my ministry of nearly eleven years. I have, therefore, and always shall have, a peculiar love for and undying interest in the Bloomingdale Church. For your love I give my love and for your prayers my prayers."

Following the reading of the letter of resignation Dr. Peters made a short address to his congregation previous to his morning sermon. He said in part:

"It was my desire to read this letter last Sabbath, but I was prevailed upon to hold it until our annual meeting of the Board of Officers. Somehow my intention reached the press, and through circumstances beyond my control, the public received the information to which you were first entitled. It is not in my heart to add much to what I have written.

ALL MAY NOT BE FRIENDS.

"I cannot conceive of a happier pastorate than I have had, and if there is a man or woman in this church who is not my friend, I am sure that he or she would not be so impolitic as to say it. When I came here I found sixty-four members, with a congregation of less than one hundred. I have received nearly six hundred into communicant membership, mostly on profession of faith. This church was built here not because it had a denominational constituency in this section of the city, but because we owned lots which could not be used for any other purpose.

"People from all denominations have worshiped and worked with us, many without transferring their church relationship, so that we have practically sustained for eleven years an all-denominational church. We have done a great work, carried on absolutely by the voluntary offerings of those who worshipped here, although I am convinced that I myself can do more and better work within denominational lines, and yet I am convinced that the work of this church in this section must be continued on the lines which I have followed.

"There has been a great change in the character of the people, as a whole, living between Sixtieth and Sixty-eighth Streets and Central Park and the river. Where we had a few years ago a settled population we now have very largely comers and goers. The congregation here must be of necessity largely a procession, and I know of no place in the city where a church is needed more than right here. I have been able to carry on this work by contributions from the many. Now that there may be fewer people to attend here I hope that God may put it into the heart of some rich man in this city to come in and help this faithful band of workers. Our recent Christmas offering amounted to nearly $1,700, and the month of January, 1900, has been the most prosperous month financially in the ninety-five years' history of the Church.

"As for my own future, concerning which you have shown such anxiety, I can only say that I shall follow the guidance of Providence. I believe that under God my best years are to come. I feel as though I could preach better than ever. I could have ended my days in the ministry of this congregation, but I go out because my interpretation of the Bible leads me to another Church of God."

WILL LEAVE THE CITY.

Dr. Peters was asked after the service concerning his future plans. He said that as soon as his term of service ended on March 1 he would enter the Baptist ministry. He said that he would undoubtedly leave New York and take a small pastorate somewhere for a time. He added, however, "I hope to be back in New York again in two or three years. There is no place like New York, you know."

Dr. Peters said that when he remarked that "if there was a man or woman in this church who is not my friend, I am sure that he or she would not be so impolitic as to say it," he meant that of course it was possible that all were not friends. He inferred in his explanation that he had enemies in the church, and that they were only too glad to have him leave. But he denied that any pressure had been brought to bear on him at all.

Members of the Consistory when asked about the resignation said that it came like a thunderbolt on last Thursday evening. They had not expected anything of the kind, and were greatly troubled over the future prosperity of the church. They denied that there was any undercurrent of feeling against the pastor.

The Rev. Dr. Shaw to Go Abroad.

The Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw, pastor of the West End Presbyterian Church, will sail next Saturday on the Fuerst Bismarck for a tour through Egypt and the Holy Land, Lower Italy, Greece, and Turkey. He will return about the middle of May. The congregation of the West End Presbyterian Church will defray the expenses of Dr. Shaw's trip. Provision has been made for filling Dr. Shaw's pulpit during his absence.

ST. BRIGID'S GOLDEN JUBILEE.

Anniversary of the Famous Old Church Celebrated with Pomp.

The golden jubilee of St. Brigid's Church, at Avenue B and Eighth Street, was celebrated yesterday with appropriate dignity and ecclesiastical pomp. The half century which this famous old church has existed was completed early last December, but the celebration was fittingly set for Feb. 4, which is the feast day of St. Brigid of Ireland, the patroness of the church, who lived in the sixth century and was the abbess of a convent in Kildare, Ireland.

The church, which recently has been renovated in white and gold, was decorated

Some clothing—like matrimony and mousetraps—is easier to get in than out of.

Not so ours; if the cloth doesn't prove of the best, the workmanship of the most skilled, the fit of the most comfortable, we want you to get out of it, to let us know where the trouble is—helps us remedy it.

The "best" is our standard for men's and boys' clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET CO.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

with the Papal yellow and white in the interior, while the American flag was joined with the Papal colors outside. The Most Rev. Archbishop Corrigan celebrated Pontifical high mass at 11 o'clock, and the sermon was preached by the Right Rev. James Quigley, D. D., Bishop of Buffalo. Mgr. Mooney, Vicar General of the Sacred Heart Parish, and the Right Rev. John M. Farley, D. D., Auxiliary Bishop of New York, together with a large number of priests, many of whom were once affiliated with St. Brigid's, were present.

A feature of the service was the use of a chalice dating from 1640, which recently came into the hands of the Rev. Dr. Patrick F. McSweeney, pastor of the church. It is a plain silver cup, and shows many dents due to long service, the gold plating of the interior being the only subsequent embellishment it has received. It bears the following Latin inscription: "Pray for the soul of Dominus Daniel Swynye, a priest of the Diocese of Lismore, who had me made in the year 1640." The Rev. Daniel Swynye was an ancestor of Dr. McSweeney.

In the evening Pontifical vespers were celebrated by the Right Rev. Father Farley. The sermon was preached by the Rev. William Livingston, who succeeded Dr. McGlynn in St. Mary's Church, at Newburg.

BROOKLYN REVIVAL SERVICES.

Big Crowd at the Academy of Music—Clergymen on the Movement.

The largest meeting that has yet been held in connection with the revival movement in Brooklyn took place yesterday afternoon at the Academy of Music, on Montague Street. The large building was crowded to the doors, and several hundred people were unable to gain admission. The principal speaker at the meeting was the Rev. Dr. Len G. Broughton, the Atlanta evangelist. He devoted a portion of his remarks to condemnation of the system of renting pews in churches. "We need to-day in our churches a greater liberty for worship," he said. "There are plenty of churches in Brooklyn where if a man jumped up and clapped his hands together, praising God, there would be a motion to put him out. Thank God, we are going to a place where we will not be afraid of praising God. It will be a shouting crowd in heaven." The meeting adopted resolutions demanding the repeal of the Horton law.

Sermons containing references to the revival movement were preached yesterday by several pastors in Manhattan and Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. W. S. Crowe at the Church of the Eternal Hope said that Dr. Dixon, who had objected to the participation of Unitarians in the work, was to be commended for his consistency. The Rev. Francis Edgar Mason, pastor of the Church of Individual Dominion, at Bedford Avenue and Madison Street, Brooklyn, spoke against revivals in general and referred to Evangelist Broughton as "the hot-headed Southern fanatic." The Rev. Dr. A. J. Canfield, pastor of the Universalist Church of Our Father, Brooklyn, in his sermon last evening referred to the Rev. Dr. Broughton as "this Georgia firecracker."

DR. PARKHURST ON REPOSE.

Americans Must Learn How to Rest Both Soul and Body, He Says.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, in his sermon yesterday at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, censured Americans for what he called their lack of knowledge of the art of resting.

"Our work is done," said Dr. Parkhurst, "with an immense output of nervous energy. I am not sure that we accomplish more than other people, but the machinery of our activity, driven at a high pressure, is what severely sprains the joints of the mechanism and wears the bearings. When we stop working the tension does not stop. Even when we sit down occasionally, our sitting is not apt always to be sedentary. The half of us keep our leg muscles half contracted, so as to be ready to rise. We are seldom benefited by sleep, for the reason that we do not give ourselves up entirely to the bed."

Dr. Parkhurst said what was true of the material body also related to the soul. He said that the soul needed repose as much as the body.

Bishop of Kioto Consecrated.

A cable dispatch received at the Church Missions House, Fourth Avenue and East Twenty-second Street, on Saturday, conveyed the information at Tokio of the Rev. S. C. Partridge, D. D., Missionary Bishop-elect of Kioto, to his new office. The consecration ceremonies were performed in the Trinity Cathedral by the Right Rev. John McKim, D. D., Missionary Bishop of Japan; the Right Rev. C. M. Williams, D. D., late Missionary Bishop of Japan, and the Right Rev. S. I. J. Schereschewsky, D. D., late Missionary Bishop of China. The See of Kioto has been recently created, and Bishop Partridge is the first incumbent.

Bowery Work of the Y. M. C. A.

The twenty-eighth anniversary of the Bowery Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association was celebrated last evening by a special service at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, at West End Avenue and Ninety-first Street. The Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, pastor of the church, preached a short sermon. R. M. Honeyman, secretary of the branch, reported the total attendance at all meetings the past year as 203,137. The number of lodgings supplied was 22,887, and 91,905 meals were furnished. The total applications for employment were 2,484. The total expenditures for the past year were $11,823.88, and the amount needed for carrying on the work for the year 1900 is placed at $12,000.

FUNERAL OMEN ALARMS BRIDE.

Wedding Party Crosses the Burial Procession of Husband and Wife.

Funeral services were held yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Nativity, in Second Avenue, for Edward Matthews and his wife, Ellen Matthews, both of whom died suddenly last week at their home, at 325 East Thirteenth Street. The interment was in Calvary Cemetery.

On leaving the church the funeral cortège passed up Second Avenue on its way to the ferry. At Thirteenth Street it was cut in two by four carriages containing an Italian bridal party. The bridal party did not notice that it was a funeral procession that they had passed through until their last coach had crossed the funeral line. Then the situation dawned upon them, and the bride declared that it was a terrible omen. It was some time before she could be comforted, and it was only when her husband and his friends agreed to retrace their steps to the church and go home over another route that she would believe that the effect of the portent of ill-fortune had been broken.

Monday & Tuesday, February 5th & 6th.

Clearing Sale of all our

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Winter Garments

Consisting of

Ladies' Jackets and Automobile Coats, Ladies' Capes, Girls' Reefers & Jackets, Misses' Tailor-Made Suits,

at

1/3 to 1/2 original prices.

Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits and Gowns,

Imported and Domestic.

Comprising Tailored Suits and Gowns for street and house wear, and Evening Dresses, at less than one-half former prices.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Silk Dep't.

Opening of

Foulards, India Silks, Liberty Satins, and *Crêpe de Chine,* in plain and printed effects, all the leading colorings.

Blue & White Foulards, in 300 newest designs,

65c. to $1.50 per yard.

Wash Silks, in plain and corded effects.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

CAPT. COLLINS ARRAIGNED.

Autopsies Show His Alleged Victims Died by Violence.

Capt. Alvin O. Collins of the canalboat Thomas Slowery, who is accused of being implicated in the death of Elmer Kipp, Captain of the canalboat C. A. Voorhis, and Joseph Victor, a deckhand on the canalboat Thomas Slicer, was arraigned before Magistrate Deuel yesterday in the Essex Market Court. He was committed for the Coroner's investigation at the request of the police. The charge against Collins is homicide. Kipp and Victor were found dead Saturday night on their boats at the pier at the foot of East Third Street.

Capt. Collins was later arraigned before Coroner Bausch and was remanded to the Tombs to await the inquest.

Dr. Philip O'Hanlon of the Coroners' office performed an autopsy on the bodies yesterday in the Morgue. He found that Victor's death was caused by hemorrhage of the lungs, caused by stab wounds. Kipp's death was caused by a fracture of the skull.

DECLARE MORPHINE KILLED HER

Hospital Doctors Think Mrs. Mary Cannon Took Some of the Drug.

Mrs. Mary Cannon, twenty-three years old, who lived with her husband, James Cannon, at 307 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, died at the J. Hood Wright Hospital last night from what the hospital surgeons declared to be morphine poisoning.

When Cannon woke up yesterday morning, he found his wife lying unconscious beside him. Mrs. Cannon's father came on from the West to visit her on Saturday, and in the evening she went shopping with her sister. The evening passed pleasantly, and Cannon and his wife retired about 11 o'clock.

Cannon says that he and his wife lived together happily, and that she had no reason whatever for taking her life. He refuses to believe the statements of the doctors that Mrs. Cannon took morphine.

Celebrated Their Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Bermas of 597 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary last evening with a reception at Prospect Hall, on Prospect Avenue. Several hundred guests were present. Mr. Bermas is eighty-two years old and Mrs. Bermas ten years his junior. They were married in Philadelphia and have seven children and seventeen grandchildren.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

O'Neill's

AN Extraordinary Offering OF IMPORTED

Dress Goods!

We place on sale this morning a large and exceptionally fine stock of Imported Dress Goods—fabrics of medium weight, particularly suitable for Spring Costumes, worth in regular stock from 75c. to $1.50 a yard, at

59c YARD.

They comprise

44-inch All-Wool Heavy Cord Satin Soleile, in Gray, Castor, Brown, Wine, Heliotrope and Navy.

45-inch Imported Poplins, in light Gray, Castor, Brown, Olive, Myrtle and Admiral Blue.

48-inch All-Wool Striped Whipcords, in Castor, Plum, Navy, Myrtle and Brown.

45-inch All-Wool Covert Cloths, in a variety of desirable colors, together with a large quantity of

45-inch Black All-Wool Granite Cloths, of reliable quality.

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

. . . . "Where beauty lies
Is the cynosure of admiring eyes."

Since the days when Nausicaa's mother sat by the hearth and wove fine textiles, the especial pride of the chatelaine has been beautiful rugs. Rare specimens of Eastern rugs appear in our collection in such wondrous weaves and patterns as to be fit for a king's ransom.

After delving into history and searching the far East we have secured richer, softer and more harmonious effects than can be put together. Nor will there be a more opportune time for rug buying.

SOUMAK CASHMERE RUGS, averaging 6.10x5.4 ft., $24.00 (value $30.00 to $40.00.) **KHIVA BOKHARAS,** averaging 8.10x6.7 ft., $52.50, (value $75.00 to $90.00.)

For furniture, rich, rare and practical, at factory prices, you must

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

PEOPLE'S CLUB'S CHOICE.

Ernest H. Crosby, It Is Announced, Will Be Elected President by the Members.

Ernest H. Crosby is to be the next President of the People's Club, according to the announcement that was made yesterday afternoon.

The club held a rather slimly attended meeting yesterday at its headquarters, 9 Seventh Street, to make suggestions to the Committee on Reorganization. Secretary Rosenbaum expressed pleasure at the disappearance of those whom he called the Smithites—the supporters of the Organizer and First Vice President, Charles Sprague Smith, who, he said, had ridden roughshod over everything by means of his rulings.

Chairman Brewerton pulled a letter out of his pocket. It was from Ernest H. Crosby, who said that Clarence S. Darrow of Chicago would be willing to lecture on Tolstoi before the club on Thursday evening, and that Mr. Darrow could be found at the Gilsey House. The members who were present applauded and appointed a committee to call on Mr. Darrow.

Chairman Brewerton then announced that Mr. Crosby had promised to support the club. He added: "It would be proper for us to invite him to assume the chair on the occasion of the lecture."

"Why not elect him our next President?" asked a member.

"I feel confident that Mr. Crosby will accept," remarked Mr. Querling with emphasis.

"I know he will accept," broke in Chairman Brewerton. "He told me so himself. He said that he did not want to get into any quarrels, and asked whether there were any factions in the club, and I told him there were not."

The meeting then turned its attention to the serious matter of finance. There were thirty-odd dollars in the treasury, with the rent for January and February at the rate of nearly $70 a month still unpaid.

Mr. Querling suggested that every one of the 300 members put his hand into his pocket and contribute $1 to pay the rent. This was cheerfully acceded to, and then Chairman Brewerton suggested that the members lend the club small amounts of money to place it on a sound financial basis. Two members at once offered each to lend the club $5.

It was decided to hold a general meeting of the club to-morrow evening for the purpose of electing Mr. Crosby as President.

BOYS RESENT GRAVE CHARGE.

Sunday School, Not Robbery, Their Aim on the Sabbath.

"Ah, say, yer ain't goin' to stand fer a song and dance like that, are yer, Capting? Dis geezer here blows his stuff on der gurls and then makes a holler 'bout us pinchin' it," and Tommie Fowler, fourteen years old, looked about him in the Amity Street Police Station, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon in supreme disgust.

The "geezer" referred to by Tommie was fourteen-year-old David Becker of 158 Columbia Street. David, with a pocketful of pennies, was walking proudly down Columbia Street, near Congress, jingling his money and planning extensive investments when the clinking of his coin proved his undoing.

"Ge, Bill, his clothes is full of it," he heard some one exclaim as two urchins suddenly pounced upon him, held him, and rifled his pockets. A policeman appeared at that moment and arrested Fowler and another boy, William Costello. Becker accused them of robbing him of 21 cents.

Both of the prisoners were highly indignant when brought to the station house.

"This is an outrage, Capting," one of them declared to the Sergeant at the desk. "Me'n me frien' Bill here, wuz gittin' er gait on us so's not ter be late fer Sunday school when der kid dere opens his mout and raises er noise that he's been touched."

"Well, it's a rainy day, and I guess we'll keep you in out of the wet," said the Sergeant.

Boy's Legs Cut Off by Electric Car.

Edward Hosey of 50 Dominick Street was run over by an Eighth Avenue electric car yesterday afternoon in front of 259 Hudson Street. Both legs were cut off, and the boy will probably die. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. Michael Bentsey of 327 West Twenty-ninth Street, the motorman, was locked up. The Hosey boy and several other children were playing "prisoner's base" when the car came along. The motorman rang his gong, but in trying to get out of the way the Hosey boy slipped and fell directly in front of the car. The first truck passed over him.

O'Neill's.

A Great Sacrifice Sale of Real Lace Curtains!

We have just secured from a prominent importer a big lot of Real Lace Curtains, comprising New, Rich and Rare Designs in Hand-made Renaissance and Fine Irish Points. We bought them Wonderfully Cheap—cheaper by far than we've ever bought goods of similiar quality for. Ready money did it; and now we are going to give the people of New York and vicinity a chance to secure the greatest Lace Curtain Bargains ever offered in the City of New York. The entire lot goes on sale this morning at less than

Fifty Cents on the Dollar!

HAND-MADE RENAISSANCE CURTAINS!
ALL BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.

THE 15.00 GRADE for	5.75
THE 25.00 GRADE for	10.75
THE 30.00 GRADE for	15.00
THE 50.00 GRADE for	25.00

Still Higher Grades at Prices in Proportion.

REAL IRISH POINT CURTAINS!
Merchants would like to purchase these goods, if they could, but we reserve them for you. Read:

THE 7.50 GRADE for	3.48
THE 12.00 GRADE for	5.48
THE 15.00 GRADE for	6.48
THE 20.00 GRADE for	7.98

Another Sale of Brass & Iron Beds To-Day!

WITH TWO UNPARALLELED BARGAINS!

TWO LOTS, all Hard Baked Enamel, substantial goods, fully warranted, any size you want, and all at the same price.

LOT NO. 1—Regular Price 7.50	3.25
LOT NO. 2—Heavier, with Brass Spindles, Regular Price, 12.50	5.98

Some Astonishing Values in Real Hair Mattresses.

A GOOD 40-LB. ALL-HAIR MATTRESS, made in one or two parts, best A. C. A. Ticking; formerly sold at 12.50	5.98
FIRST-CLASS MIXED HAIR MATTRESS, 40-lb., full size, one or two parts, in plain or sateen ticking; regular price 17.50	7.98
THE BEST VALUE OF ALL is a PURE, SOFT, LONG HAIR MATTRESS, made in one or two parts, 40-lb., fully warranted; never sold for less than 25.00	13.98

☞To make this sale even more interesting we will also offer a number of really matchless values in Reversible Smyrna and Best Quality Wilton Rugs. We won't mention any prices; take our word for it you'll be glad you came when you hear them.

Don't Forget the Big Furniture Sale! It Still Continues!

We unpacked another Big Lot on Saturday. You'll find them on sale this morning at prices just as attractive as those of last Monday.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

H. O'NEILL & CO., 6th Ave., 20th to 21st Street.

CARPETS

AND

RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!

Special Sale (This Week) of

Antique and Oriental Rugs,

Consisting of Shirvans, Dagestans, Kazaks, Carabahs and Ivans (sizes averaging 3 ft. 10 in. by 10 ft.), at the uniform price of

$18.50 each.

Actual value from $35 to $40.

Another Special Lot of

100 very choice pieces at the uniform price of

$27 each.

HALL RUNNERS, in pairs to match, ranging from 3 ft. wide to 25 ft. long, from

$15 to $30 each.

This sale is an opportunity of a lifetime. An early inspection is invited.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S Evenings at 8. Sat. Mat. 2.
TO-NIGHT AT 8,
OLGA
NETHERSOLE
Will appear as FANNY LEGRAND in
SAPHO,
Dramatized from Daudet's Novel, by Clyde Fitch.
Tickets Dated Jan. 22 Good for To-night.
Tickets Dated Feb. 5 Must Be Exchanged.

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OR CO
3d Year. 100 People. In English. The
PIRATES OF PENZANCE.
Evs. 8:15, 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 1,100 Seats 25c.
Feb. 12. MARITANA (in English.)
Special Lincoln's Birthday Matinée.

THE DEWEY EAST 14TH ST. MATINEE TO-DAY
Imperial Burlesquers
2 Great Burlesques—Jones, Grant & Jones, &c.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA Mats. Sat. and Lincoln's B'day
42d St., B'y & 7th Av
CHRIS AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP.

ACCUSED ELOPERS DISCHARGED.

Man Made Charge of Larceny to Get His Brother's Wife Back.

Angelo Sussano, a saloonkeeper, of 2,160 Third Avenue, appeared in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning as complainant against Adelina Sussano, the wife of his brother, Raphael, whom he had charged, jointly with Matteo Nalandi, with the larceny of $1,600. The story as brought out in court was that the complainant lived with his brother and sister-in-law at the Third Avenue house, where the saloon is situated. About two months ago, he said, he intrusted the sum of $1,600 to his sister-in-law for safe keeping. On Jan. 8 she eloped with Nalandi, taking with her the $1,600.

A warrant for the arrest of the runaway couple was procured soon after the elopement. Last week it was learned that they were in Boston, and on Friday a detective went to that city and found the couple. Mrs. Sussano gave up $1,500 of the money, and the pair consented to return to this city without waiting for requisition papers.

In court yesterday morning Angelo Sussano told Magistrate Pool that he did not want to press the charge. In reply to questions by the Magistrate he finally admitted that his sister-in-law was in partnership with him in the saloon, and that the money he had accused her of stealing belonged jointly to them as part of the profits of the business. He said that he had made the complaint so as to force the woman to return to her husband. Magistrate Pool discharged the couple, after remarking that a complaint for perjury ought to be made against Angelo Sussano.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St.....Begins 8:15
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Wed. & Sat.
Extra Matinée Monday, Feb. 12.
THIS MONDAY EVE. at 8:15 first performance here of a new Society Comedy in 4 acts, by John Oliver Hobbes (Mrs. Craigie,) entitled
THE AMBASSADOR.
THE AMBASSADOR.
Cast includes Mary Mannering, Hilda Spong, Elizabeth Tyree, Mrs. Walcot, Rhoda Cameron, Grace Elliston, Ethel Hornick, Allison Skipworth, Beatrice Morgan, Blanche Kelleher, Eugenie White, Minnie Bowen, Gertrude Lewis, Mrs. Hart Jackson, Eva Vincent, and Messrs. John Mason, Charles Walcot, Wm. Courtenay and Edward Morgan.
SEATS FOR THREE WEEKS AT BOX OFFICE.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.....at 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2:15.
Extra Matinée Lincoln's Birthday.
"Something entirely new."—World.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
The Surprises of Love
Elsie de Wolfe, H. Reeves Smith, Eric Hope, W. Erskine, Chas. Bowser, Olive May, Margaret Robinson, Helen Keating.

WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB
DOG SHOW.
Entries close MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5. Office, Room 301 Townsend Building, 1,123 Broadway. Office hours 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs., 8:20. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15.
"Another Empire success."—Charles Frohman.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY in BROTHER OFFICERS.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:20.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday at 2:15.
MAUDE ADAMS | THE LITTLE MINISTER

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs., 8. Mat. Saturday.
Wm. Gillette in his new play, Sherlock Holmes.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 24th St. Evenings, 8:30. Mats., 2:15.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. Xtra Mat. Lincoln's Birthday.
Last 2 weeks. Evgs. 8:20. Matinée Saturday.
MRS. LANGTRY—THE DEGENERATES.
Mrs. Langtry recites "The Absent Minded Beggar."

Koster & Bial's
ROUND NEW YORK IN 80 MINUTES.
With FOUGERE, LAFAYETTE, and other Stars.

CASINO! Last 6 Ngts! Last Mats. Wed. & Sat. Eng'mnt positvly closes Nxt Sat
Geo. W. Lederer's Famous London Co. in The Belle of N. Y.
Feb. 12, (Lincoln Day)—1st time, "Princess Chic."

BROADWAY Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
Special Matinée Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12th.
THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR

5th Av THEATRE. B'way & 28th St.
Beginning To-morrow (Tues.) Evg.
The COUNTESS "CHIFFON."
Mats. Wed., Sat. & Lincoln Day.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.
Chas. E. Evans, Prop. Evs., 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
DAVID BELASCO'S Greatest Success, NAUGHTY ANTHONY
2d Month. Special Mats. Feb. 12 and 22.

COMIQUE B'way & 29th St. "The House That Jack Built." Mat. To-day. 25 & 50c.
RENTZ - SANTLEY BURLESQUE CO.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
SOUVENIRS TO-NIGHT. WAY DOWN EAST.
Matinées Lincoln's & Washington's Birthday.
Regular Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:10.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance MR. & MRS. EDWIN MILTON ROYLE,
HINES & REMINGTON, PRESS ELDRIDGE, DOLLIE MESTAYER, DELMORE & LEE.

Weber & Fields' Music Hall, B'way & 30th St. Matinées Tues. & Sat.
WHIRL-I-GIG and BARBARA FIDGETY.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. MAT. SAT.
To-night (last time) "Am Spieltisch des Lebens."
Tuesday (1st time) "Als Ich Wiederkam."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE,
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
To-night at 8—FAUST. Mmes. Eames and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Campanari, and Plançon.
Tues. Ev'g, Feb. 6, at B'klyn—Calvé in CARMEN.
Wed. Ev'g, Feb. 7, at 8—LES HUGUENOTS. Mmes. Nordica, Mantelli, and Sembrich; MM. Alvarez, (last appearance,) Plançon, Illy, and Ed de Reszke.
Thurs. Aft., Feb. 8, at 2—Extra Mat. of CARMEN. Mmes. Calvé and Suzanne Adams; MM. Salezs and Campanari.
Fri. Ev'g, Feb. 9, at 8—DON GIOVANNI. Mmes. Nordica, De Vere, and Sembrich; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Salignac, and Scotti.
Sat. Aft., Feb. 10, at 1:45—Double bill. DON PASQUALE. Mmes. Sembrich; MM. Scotti, Pinkorsi, and Salignac. Conductor, Mancinelli. Followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Campanari and Dippel.
Sat. Ev'g, Feb. 10, at 8—At Popular Prices. TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Susan Strong, Ohlstka, and Pevny; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Plançon.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Tuesday Evening, February 6th, AT 8:30 SHARP,
GALA CONCERT
The entire proceeds to be devoted to the
Dewey Arch Fund
The programme includes Walter Damrosch's MANILA TE DEUM,
16 SOLOISTS, ORATORIO SOCIETY CHORUS and ORCHESTRA, as adieus by GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT, and solos by
Madame Nordica and Madame Gadski, Mr. Edouard de Reszke and Mr. Evan Williams.
Prices: $3, $2, $1.50, and $1. Boxes, $50. Seats and boxes can be obtained at box office, Carnegie Hall, and Tyson's.

Joint Recital
Wed. Aft., Feb. 7
Res. seats, $1.50 & $1. On sale at Schuberth's, Direction Victor Thrane. Knabe Piano Used.
Mendelssohn Hall,
PETSCHNIKOFF
The Russian Violinist and Mlle. ELSA RUEGGER
The Swiss 'Cellista.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Tuesday Afternoon, February 6th, 2:30 o'clock,
SECOND PIANO RECITAL BY
MISS ETHEL NEWCOMB.
Reserved Seats, $1.00 and $1.50 each. For sale at Schuberth's Music Store, 23 Union Square.

KNICKERBOCKER Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
N. C. GOODWIN, MAXINE ELLIOTT.
TO-NIGHT, 8:20, FIRST TIME,
WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE.
Special Mat. Wed.—Xtra Mat. Lincoln's Birthday.

THE NEW YORK. B'way, 44-45 Sts. 'Phone 3514-38th.
BROADWAY to TOKIO. Birthday. Mat. Lincoln's
Ev. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. No smoking at Mats.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only. Matinée Lincoln's Birthday. Last 2 weeks.
MAY IRWIN Phone 2224 Mad. Sq. IN SISTER MARY

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC

WALDORF-ASTORIA. Main 33d St. entrance.
33d Annual Exhibition
AMERICAN WATER COLOR SOCIETY,
Beginning Monday, Feb. 5.
Day and Evening for 3 Weeks Only.

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'y. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. Eddie Girard & Co, Lillian Burkhart, Whitney Bros., Dixon, Bowers & Dixon, Mov'g Pic's, oths
Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. DIGBY BELL, Sims and Graham, O'Brien & Havel, Kleist Bros., Silvers, Mov'g Pic's, others

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. & 7th Av. THE BEHMAN SHOW, THE FOUR COHANS, THREE MERKEL SISTERS, THE ROSSOW MIDGETS, YORKE & ADAMS, etc.

14th St. Theatre, near 6th av., Mats. Wed. & Sat. SPECIAL MATINEE LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY. MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in "A ROMANCE OF ATHLONE."

Murray HILL THEATRE, 42 St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—The Lost Paradise

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN in THE GIRL IN THE BARRACKS

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. FRANK DANIELS in THE AMEER. 8:15, Sat. Mat.

HUBER'S 14th St. Museum; 10c. to All. Giant Orange-Headed Girl; Limbless Wonder.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1900. EIGHT PAGES.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Foundry	3¾	Glucose Sugar	3¼
Am. Car & F. pf.	4	Glucose S. Ref. pf.	2¾
Am. Cotton Oil	1	Hocking Valley	2¼
American Ice	3½	Hocking Valley pf.	1⅝
American Ice pf.	5¼	Int. Paper	2¼
American Linseed	3⅛	Int. Paper pf.	1
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	3½	Kanawha & Mich.	1⅝
Am. S. & Ref. pf.	2⅞	Knickerbocker Ice	3
Am. Steel Hoop	5½	Louis. & Nashville	1½
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	2⅜	Manhattan	2⅜
Am. Steel & Wire	8½	Met. St. Railway	5½
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	4½	Minn. & St. Louis	4½
Am. Tin Plate	5½	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	4
Am. Tin Plate pf.	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1⅝
Am. Tobacco	4½	Mo. Pacific	3¼
Anaconda Copper	1½	Nat. Lead pf	1
At., Top. & S. F.	1½	Nat. Steel	8½
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	3⅜	Nat. Steel pf.	2¾
Balt. & Ohio	4⅛	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1⅜	N. Y. Central	1½
Brook. Rap. Transit.	4½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	1½
Can. Pacific	3⅜	Norf. & West.	1½
Chi., Bur. & Q.	3½	Norf. & West. pf.	1⅜
Chi. Gt. Western	1½	North. Pacific	2½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	4½	North. Pacific pf	2
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	3	Pennsylvania	1⅜
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	2	People's Gas, Chi.	4⅛
Chi. & Northw.	3⅜	Pressed Steel Car.	2
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	3⅝	Reading 1st pf.	5⅜
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	1	Reading 2d pf.	1⅜
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Rep. Iron & Steel	5⅜
Clev., Lor. & Wheel.	1½	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	3⅜
Col. Fuel & Iron	4⅜	St. L. & San Fran.	1⅜
C. & H. C. & I.	2½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	2
Cont. Tobacco	1⅜	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2¾
Cont. Tobacco pf.	1½	St. L. Southw. pf.	2
Del. & Hudson	2	Southern Pacific	1⅞
Del., Lack. & West.	3	South. Railway pf.	2⅞
Den. M. & Ft. D.	1	Tenn. C. & I.	16
Erie 1st pf.	1	Twin City R. T. pf.	1
Evansv. & Terre H.	3½	Union Bag & Paper	2¾
Federal Steel	5	Union Bag & P. pf.	2¾
Fed. Steel pf.	2¼	Union Pacific	1¼
Gen. Electric	5	U. S. Rubber	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1¼	Laclede Gas	1
Am. Malting pf.	1½	P., C., C. & St. L.	5⅝
Ann Arbor pf.	2	Third Avenue	10⅝
Brunswick City	2½	Twin City Rap. Tran.	⅝
Chi. & E. Ill.	1½	Wis. Cent. pf	1
Consol. Gas	1		

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At., T. & S. F. adj.	1¾	Mex. Cent. Con. 4s	3¾
Brook. R. T. 5s	1⅛	Minn. & St. L. Con. 5s	1¼
Brook., Q. Co. & S. 5s	1	Mo., Kan. & E. 1st	1
Brook. W. & W. 5s	3	Mob. & Ohio gen.	1
Bur., C. R. & N. col. tr. 5s	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st	1
Cent. of N. J. gen.	1¼	Nor. Pac. gen. 3s	1
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1911.	1	Omaha & St. L. 4s	5
Chs. & Ohio Con. 5s.	1	St. L. & I. M. 4s	1
C. & O., Rich. & A. 1st con	1½	St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s	1½
Chi. & E. Ill gen. 5s.	1½	St. L. & S. F. Con. 4s	2½
C., M. & St. P., Chi. & Mil. 7s	1	St. L. S. W. 2d	1¾
Chi. & N. W. 3½s	1⅜	South. Pacific 4s	1
Chi. R. I. & Pac. 6s.	2	Sher., Shrev. & So. 1st	1⅞
Chi. & Erie 1st	1	Tol. & Ohio Cent. 1st.	1
Col. Midland 2-4s	1	Tol., Peo. & West	3¼
Erie gen. 4s	2	Tol., St L. & K. C. 1st. r	1
Georgia Pacific 6s	1	W. N. Y. & P. 1st	1½
Ill. Cent., St. L. Div. 3½s	1	W. N. Y. & P. gen.	4½
Ill. Cent., C., St. L. & N. O. 3½s	1⅜	W. N. Y. & P. inc.	3⅜
Int. & G. Nor. 2d	2¾		
Louis. & Nash. col. tr. 4s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Ann Arbor 4s	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	2	Third Avenue 5s	1½
L., Ev. & St. L. gen. 4s	1	Wabash 2d	1½
Manhattan 4s	1⅛	Wabash, Det. & Chi. 1st	1½
St. J. & G. I. 1st	1		

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—On the Stock Exchange last week Americans displayed decided strength. This was mainly due to Berlin purchases, which yesterday carried prices above parity. Among the increases were Baltimore and Ohio, which rose from 2½ to 3 points; Union Pacific, ¾; Southern preferred, ½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, ½; Illinois Central, ½; New York Central and Hudson River, ½; Northern Pacific, ½, Pennsylvania, ½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, ½, and Louisville and Nashville, ½. Others rose from ¼ to ¾.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Feb. 3.	2,841,083
Same week last year	4,844,403
To date this year	11,255,973
Corresponding date last year	27,187,638
Bonds for the week	$12,143,000
Same week last year	$29,525,620
To date this year	$53,879,100
Corresponding date last year	$163,240,160

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@3; at three months, 4; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN

Financiers Declare Consols the Only Practicable Form in Which to Raise the Amount Which Will Be Needed—Imports of Gold Give Place to Small Exports—Industrial Conditions Not Improving.

Cable Correspondence.

Copyright, 1900, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—All last week our money and stock markets, the latter especially, were stunned by the condition which was the result of the Spion Kop incident.

In the stock markets the extensive international bear account now open is rendering them most sensitive, and a prey to every rumormonger. They heave up and subside like a long swell at sea, as reports of Buller's words or Buller's designs stir new hopes, or hints of fresh disaster reach London from the Continent. But all the time genuine business becomes smaller, and brokers wander around hungry-like, seeking orders where none can be found. "But prices keep up wonderfully," we say to each other, and conclude that the country is thoroughly prepared for the worst.

In the money market our chief preoccupation is the coming Government loan. How much will the Government want, and in what form will it be raised? As yet the Chancellor of the Exchequer has given no sign, probably because he knows little more than "the man in the street," our favorite simile since Balfour's Manchester speech.

Bankers and financiers, however, lean increasingly to the opinion that consols are the only practicable form in which money in the amounts sure to be required can be raised. Some have advocated the issue of a series of five-twenty or ten-forty bonds, in imitation of your Government, and that would in all probability be the most economical method from the point of view of posterity. But the great argument used against it is that the moneyed classes understand consols, and only a few comprehend the American system. Therefore, since £5,000,000 at least will soon be required, consols is the only practicable way to draw in the requisite amount of money if stock offered at 95 is to go in two days, experts declare. "Posterity be hanged," they add. "Have not we to carry the burden of our ancestors?"

Further discussion on this point is useless now, and I say this much merely to explain why the discount market has stiffened since the bank rate came down to 4 per cent. I thought some hardening was probable, but not that the rise in one week would be fully one-half of 1 per cent. The quotations may be said to have fluctuated in the past few days between 3½ and 3⅝, as the American mails came in. The Bank of England people say that in their experience at the end of a year they never saw such quantities of American paper on the London market as were sold or pledged for advances a few weeks ago.

The supply continues, and is received from the Continent the moment our market gives foreign bankers a chance. At present, at 3⅝ per cent., our rate is below those of all Continental markets except Paris, but hardly sufficiently below that of Berlin to attract much paper thence. The supply, however, does increase, and has the double effect of using up our credit and inducing fear lest some of our gold should be withdrawn. Imports of metal have during the last two weeks given place to small exports, which fact is taken as a warning.

On all these grounds discount keeps up in the face of easy short loans. On the last day of January the market found itself short a few thousands, which were borrowed from the Bank of England at 4 per cent., whereupon call money slipped up to 4 per cent. But usually it has been no more than 2 per cent., and lenders yesterday morning had difficulty in disposing of their balances over the Stock Exchange settlement at 2½ per cent.

For the present we shall remain in this anomalous state, and bill brokers have a chance to more than make good the losses incurred by them at the end of last year through the tightness of the market.

All our Australian colonies must come here for money within the next two months, and New South Wales is in the market now with £1,000,000 in two-year bills bearing 4 per cent. per annum, and offered to underwriters at 99½. Demands of this sort are an additional trouble to our dealers in credit just now, and long before midsummer, what with one thing and another, I expect to see the market much harder, even for loans. The position is too anomalous to predict anything with confidence, but one thing is sure, that the present ease is precarious.

Our industrial position is not improving, and it looks at present almost as if the determination of the French and German Governments to imitate us in creating unwieldy navies and constructing extensive coast fortifications is going to help inaugurate a cycle of bad trade. Assuredly countries that can keep themselves free from burdens of this kind seem destined, other things being something like equal, to lead future industrial conquests.

Our own naval expenditures, with our extraordinary military outlays added, are rapidly bringing about a state of crisis in our manufacturing districts. The high price of coal and coke is stopping mills, furnaces, and machine shops. Labor also is threatening trouble again in South Wales. Bearing in mind the condition of India and the consequent stagnation of the Lancashire trade, but a touch is needed to cause an uncomfortable revolution in the aspect of British manufacturing industries.

All the help the Government is able to give will not save copper from a decline in prices, I fear, although our War Office has been helping your manipulators lately by purchasing their electrolytic copper instead of the pure ductile metal. Trade consumption cannot grow much under existing conditions, for the laying of new cables to gratify imperial ambition or national pride is indefinitely postponed through the action of the South African war on money market confidence.

In such circumstances, stocks of copper are bound to accumulate in manipulators' hands, and we here wonder how long it will be before holders are compelled to let go. Not only is consumption less, but new supplies are larger. The problem is interesting, and growing rather acute, we fancy.

A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Feb. 5.

American Stoker Company—Annual meeting.
Boston and Maine Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Colonial Bank—Annual meeting.
Edison Ore Smelting Company—Special meeting.
Northern Pacific Railway—Dividend payable on common.
Pennsylvania Furnace Company—Dividend payable.
Providence Loan Society—Annual meeting.
West Chicago Street Railway—Books close.

Tuesday, Feb. 6.

Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company, Philadelphia—Dvidend payable.
Jefferson and Clearfield Coal Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Maryland Coal Company—Annual meeting.
Montana Ore Purchasing Company—Books close.
New Amsterdam Gas Company—Books close for annual meeting.
St. Paul and Duluth Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Wednesday, Feb. 7.

Cannelton Coal Company—Annual meeting.
Diamond Match Company—Annual meeting.
Figge Slaughtering Company—Special meeting.
Metropolitan Tobacco Company—Annual meeting.
Mobile and Ohio Railroad—Meeting of bondholders.
National Starch Manufacturing Company—Annual meeting.

Continued on Page 6.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 3, 1900.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Range for Year 1900. Lowest.	Closing Sat., Feb. 3. Bid.	Closing Sat., Feb. 3. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Feb. 3, 2,840,783.	Amount Capi'l Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period.	Week Ended Feb. 3. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Feb. 3, 1900.
114 January 6.	114 January 6.	114	118	..	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	Dec. 11, '99.	2	SA	115½	115½	114	115	110	65
17 February 1.	12½ January 15.	16⅝	16½	+ 3⅝	American Car & Foundry Co.	29,000,000	.....	..	..	13	17	13	16½	...	22,098
64½ February 3.	59 January 29.	64	64¼	+ 4	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	29,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	59	64½	59	64	...	9,107
35 February 2.	32½ January 17.	34¼	34⅝	+ 1	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '99.	4	A	33	35	33	34½	36	3,105
94¼ January 23.	90 January 8.	93	94	− 1¼	American Cotton Oil pf.	10,198,600	Dec. 1, '99.	3	SA	93	93	93	93	92	560
33½ January 22.	24⅞ January 4.	26	28⅝	+ ⅝	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	Nov. 15, '99.	1¼	SA	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	43	110
145 January 18.	145 January 18.	146	150	..	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	3	SA	148	149½	148	149½	141½	85
43 February 3.	33½ January 15	43	44	+ 3½	American Ice Co.	22,939,100	Nov. 15, '99.	1	..	39⅝	43	39½	43	...	10,635
78½ February 3.	72½ January 5.	77½	78½	+ 5½	American Ice Co. pf.	12,440,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	73	78½	73	78½	...	1,085
15½ January 17.	12¾ January 4.	15¼	15¼	+ ½	American Linseed Co.	16,750,000	.....	..	..	14¼	15⅛	14¼	15	...	4,469
59½ February 3.	52¾ January 11.	58¼	59	+ 3⅞	American Linseed Co. pf.	16,750,000	Dec. 15, '99.	1¾	Q	55¼	59½	55	58¾	...	4,992
7⅜ January 2.	5½ January 18.	5⅝	6	− ⅜	American Malting Co.	14,500,000	.....	..	..	6	6⅛	5½	5⅝	32⅜	2,100
31½ January 2.	25½ February 2.	26¼	28	− 1½	American Malting Co. pf.	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1¾	Q	27	27	25½	25½	84¼	800
42 February 3.	35½ January 2.	41⅝	41¾	+ 3½	American Smelting & Refining Co.	27,000,000	.....	..	..	38⅝	42	38½	41⅝	....	31,466
91 February 2.	86 January 2.	90½	91	+ 2⅝	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	27,000,000	Jan. 9, 1900.	1¾	Q	88½	91	88½	90⅞	...	4,354
48¼ February 3.	41½ January 17.	47½	48	+ 5¼	American Steel Hoop Co.	19,000,000	.....	..	..	42¾	48¼	42¾	47¼	43	34,015
84 February 2.	80 January 23.	83⅝	84	+ 2⅜	American Steel Hoop Co. pf.	14,000,000	Jan. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	81	84	81	83⅝	97½	4,663
58¾ February 1.	45¼ January 15.	57¼	57⅜	+ 8¼	American Steel & Wire Co.	50,000,000	.....	..	..	49	58⅜	49	57⅜	49	29,843
95 February 1.	89 January 15.	94½	94½	+ 4⅜	American Steel & Wire Co. pf.	40,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	91	95	90⅞	94⅜	96⅜	32,759
137½ January 4.	112¼ January 11.	115¼	115½	− ⅛	American Sugar Refining Co.	36,968,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	3	Q	115¼	121⅜	115	115⅝	133½	385,472
115 January 10.	111 January 11.	...	...	+ ⅜	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	36,968,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	113½	115	113½	115	113	230
95 February 1.	92¼ January 18.	95	98	..	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1¼	Q	95	95	95	95	103	240
34½ January 3.	27⅞ January 29.	33½	33¾	+ 5¼	American Tin Plate	28,000,000	.....	..	..	28½	34	27⅞	33¾	...	8,540
83 January 2.	80½ January 12.	82	82¾	+ 1	American Tin Plate pf.	18,000,000	Jan. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	81½	82½	81½	82½	...	1,035
107¾ January 3.	94½ January 12.	103½	103⅝	+ 4½	American Tobacco	54,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	99	104⅜	99	103¼	145½	92,128
136½ February 2.	136½ February 2.	135	140	..	American Tobacco pf.	14,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	2	Q	136½	136½	136½	136½	137	100
41¾ January 3.	38 January 8.	40½	41	+ 1¼	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '99.	†2	SA	40¼	41¼	39¼	40¾	...	7,017
45 January 22.	41 January 3.	42	45	− 2	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000	.....	..	..	43	43	43	43	38	100
20⅝ January 2.	18⅝ January 8.	20¼	20⅝	+ 1⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	102,100,000	.....	..	..	19	20⅝	19	20⅝	22⅝	15,830
63⅛ February 2.	58¼ January 11.	63¼	63½	+ 3⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	114,199,500	Feb. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	59½	63⅛	59⅜	63⅛	61½	109,368
62½ February 3.	55¼ January 8.	62	62¼	+ 4¼	**Baltimore & Ohio**	42,500,000	.....	..	..	57	62½	57	62½	56¾	60,612
77⅛ January 2.	72⅜ January 9.	76⅜	76⅝	+ 1⅜	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	59,227,000	.....	..	..	74¼	77¼	74½	76½	77½	35,240
77 January 31.	66¼ January 12.	75¼	75⅞	+ 4¼	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	45,000,000	.....	..	..	71	77	71	75½	92⅝	189,211
151 February 2.	140 January 2.	149	150	+ ⅝	Brooklyn Union Gas.	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	3	SA	149¾	151	149¾	150½	149½	2,175
16⅝ January 25.	11½ January 8.	13¾	14¼	− 2⅛	Brunswick Dock & City Improvement	5,000,000	.....	..	..	15	15¾	13½	14	16¾	2,645
57½ January 31.	53 January 30.	50	55	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000	.....	..	..	53	57½	53	57½	35	600
98¼ February 1.	97⅜ January 31.	98	99	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '99.	1	SA	98	98¼	97¾	98¼	77½	1,280
50⅜ January 5.	48½ January 2.	48	49¼	− ¼	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1	SA	49	49½	49	49⅜	60⅜	700
97½ February 3.	90⅜ January 4.	97¼	97½	+ 3⅜	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Oct. 2, '99.	2	SA	94⅞	97½	94⅞	97½	88	2,595
31½ January 2.	28⅜ January 30.	29½	29⅝	..	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,533,400	Oct. 25, '99.	1	..	29⅛	29⅝	29	29½	30	20,000
125⅛ February 3.	119¼ January 10.	124½	124⅝	+ 8¼	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	96,227,900	Dec. 15, '99.	1½	Q	120½	125⅛	120½	124½	134⅞	78,822
39⅝ January 15.	37½ January 2.	38	40	..	Chicago Consolidated Traction	15,000,000	.....	..	..	39	39	39	39	....	300
91 January 6.	88 January 31.	89	91	− 1½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	Jan. 2, 1900.	2	SA	88	88	88	88	65¾	100
14 January 31.	11¾ January 11.	13¾	13⅞	..	Chicago Great Western	21,254,800	.....	..	..	13¾	14	13⅝	13⅞	17	12,210
77¾ January 31.	73 January 11.	76⅛	77	+ 1¼	Chicago Great Western pf., A.	11,371,800	Jan. 31, 1900.	2½	SA	76½	77¾	76	77¾	62	2,485

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 3, 1900.--Continued.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Sat., Feb. 3. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Capi'l Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period	Week Ended Feb. 3. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Feb. 3, 1900.
41½ January 31.	35⅝ January 6.	40⅝	41	+ ½	Chicago Great Western pf., B	7,489,100	.....	..	..	40	41½	40	41	34	1,024
89 February 1.	85 January 12.	87½	89¾	+ ⅝	Chicago Great Western deb	16,776,500	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	SA	87	89	87	89	91¼	740
17½ January 3.	14 January 15.	15½	16¾	— ⅝	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	.....	..	..	15½	16	15½	16	8	450
49¾ January 31.	45¼ January 24.	48	50	+ 4¼	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf	5,000,000	March 20, '99.	1	..	48	49¾	48	49½	....	550
120⅞ February 3.	115¼ January 10.	120½	120⅝	+ 3	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	47,351,600	Oct. 21, '99.	2½	SA	117	120⅞	117	120½	127½	45,415
173½ January 2.	160¼ January 18.	171	172	+ 2	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	39,305,400	Oct. 21, '99.	3½	SA	171	172	171	172	165¾	458
164½ January 3.	158 January 11.	162½	163	+ 3¾	Chicago & Northwestern	39,116,300	Jan. 5, 1900.	3	SA	160	163¼	158½	163¼	149½	1,918
198½ January 5.	198 January 4.	....	....	..	Chicago & Northwestern pf	22,396,600	Jan. 5, 1900.	1¾	Q	198	198	198	198	190	50
109⅝ February 3.	104½ January 9.	109¼	109⅝	+ 3⅝	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	108	109⅝	108	109⅝	117¾	20,068
123½ January 31.	120 January 4.	112	115	..	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	21,403,200	Feb. 20, '99.	3½	A	121	122¼	121	122½	93½	725
11¼ February 2.	9 January 10.	11	11¼	+ ⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer	13,000,000	.....	..	..	9⅞	11¼	9⅞	11¼	11¾	2,135
37 February 2.	32 January 16.	36	37	+ 1	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf	17,000,000	.....	..	..	35	37	35	37	39	1,280
65 January 5.	60⅝ January 11.	61¾	61⅝	+ 1¾	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	Aug., '93.	1¾	..	60¼	62	60¼	61⅝	60½	5,170
105½ January 5.	100⅛ January 2.	105	108½	..	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	10,000,000	Jan. 20, 1900.	1¼	Q	106	106½	103⅞	103⅞	100	70
19 January 31.	14½ January 10.	18	20	+ 1½	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	.....	..	..	17	19	17	18½	13¼	1,797
53 January 23.	46 January 2.	51	54	— ½	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct., '96.	1¼	..	52	52	51½	52	43	424
48 February 2.	40½ January 8.	46⅝	46¾	+ 4¾	Colorado Fuel & Iron	15,000,000	.....	..	..	41⅛	48	41⅛	46¾	33⅜	43,660
131½ January 17.	121 January 27.	120½	124	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '97.	4	..	121	121	121	121	96½	500
9¾ January 2.	9 January 4.	9	10	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	.....	..	..	9	9⅝	9	9⅝	6¾	700
23⅜ January 24.	21 January 5.	22	23	..	Colorado Midland pf	4,954,800	.....	..	..	23	23⅞	23	23	21	1,100
6 January 5.	5½ January 29.	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛	Colorado Southern	30,985,000	.....	..	..	5¾	5½	5½	5½	8	1,455
44½ January 24.	39 January 8.	43½	44½	— ½	Colorado Southern 1st pf	8,500,000	.....	..	..	43	44	41¾	44	55½	1,492
15¾ January 3.	14½ January 6.	15	15½	+ ½	Colorado Southern 2d pf	8,500,000	.....	..	..	14½	15½	14½	15½	22⅝	981
18½ January 31.	15 January 8.	17	17½	+ 2⅛	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000	.....	..	..	18½	18½	17¾	18⅛	....	1,300
199 January 3.	186½ January 10.	190½	192	— 1	Consolidated Gas	39,078,000	Dec. 15, '99.	1	Q	190	192	187½	191	204	3,164
38 January 3.	30¼ January 11.	33¾	34	+ 1¾	Continental Tobacco Co	48,845,700	.....	..	..	32	35⅜	32	33¾	...	23,075
89½ January 3.	83½ January 11.	86	87	+ 1½	Continental Tobacco Co. pf	43,845,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	85	87⅛	85	86½	...	3,332
119 January 3.	113 January 8.	116	117½	+ 2	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Dec. 15, '99.	1½	Q	116	117	116	117	113	2,056
180 January 30.	173½ January 30.	175	178½	+ 3	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	Jan. 20, 1900.	1¾	Q	173½	180	173½	178	158	5,611
18½ January 3.	16⅞ January 10.	18¼	18⅝	..	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	.....	..	..	17½	18	17½	18	24	2,020
71⅝ January 3.	66½ January 10.	69⅝	70	..	Denver & Rio Grande pf	23,650,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	SA	67⅝	70	67⅝	69⅜	75½	2,525
15½ January 3.	13½ January 15.	15	16	+ 1	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100	.....	..	..	14½	15	14½	15	22½	200
14⅞ January 3.	12⅜ February 3.	12½	13½	— ½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf	10,000,000	.....	..	..	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	10⅜	170
11¾ January 12.	11⅜ January 9.	11⅜	12	..	**Erie**	112,232,700	.....	..	..	11⅜	11⅜	11½	11⅝	15⅜	610
33⅞ January 31.	31½ January 9.	33¾	33⅞	+ 1	Erie 1st pf	42,844,000	.....	..	..	32	33⅞	32	33⅜	40⅝	2,965
107¾ January 6.	101 January 3.	105½	105⅝	..	Erie Tel. & Tel	5,000,000	Jan. 8, 1900.	1¼	Q	105	105⅞	105	105⅝	....	1,285
48 February 2.	40½ January 5.	47¾	48¼	+ 3½	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Oct. 19, '99.	2	..	44¾	48	44¾	48	39½	5,126
92½ January 31.	90 January 24.	91	93	+ ½	Evansville & Terre Haute pf	1,284,000	Oct. 16, '99.	2½	SA	92½	92½	92½	92½	72	200
55⅝ February 3.	47⅜ January 11.	55½	55⅝	+ 5	**Federal Steel**	46,484,300	Jan. 20, 1900.	1¼	..	51¼	55⅜	50⅞	55⅜	50½	80,747
76 January 2.	70⅝ January 10.	75¼	75⅜	+ 2¼	Federal Steel pf	53,261,000	Jan. 20, 1900.	3	..	73½	75½	73½	75½	87	9,629
15 January 29.	15 January 29.	....	....	..	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	Mch. 15, '98.	2	..	15	15	15	15	22	100
129 February 3.	120 January 10.	127⅜	128	+ 5	**General Electric Co**	18,276,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	123	129	123	128	111¾	3,950
57⅜ January 31.	47 January 2.	56¾	57	+ 3½	Glucose Sugar Refining Co	24,027,300	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	Q	54	57⅜	53⅞	57	72½	9,750
101⅝ February 1.	98 January 2.	100½	101	+ 2⅝	Glucose Sugar Refining Co. pf	12,619,300	Dec. 1, '99.	1⅝	Q	100	101⅝	100	101⅝	110	745
174½ January 3.	158 February 2.	159½	160½	— ¾	Great Northern pf	89,409,700	Feb. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	158¾	160	158	160	185	1,527
5½ February 3.	5½ February 3.	....	....	..	Great Northern pf., rights	.....	.....	..	..	5½	5½	5½	5½	...	260
115½ January 11.	113 January 3.	112	113	— ½	**H. B. Claflin Co**	3,829,100	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	Q	113	113	113	113	109	110
34½ February 2.	30½ January 10.	34	34½	+ 2¼	Hocking Valley	9,150,700	.....	..	..	33½	34½	33⅜	34½	...	2,630
62¼ January 2.	58 January 8.	61¾	62	+ 1⅞	Hocking Valley pf	11,453,700	Jan. 10, 1900.	1½	..	59⅞	62	59¾	61¾	...	1,888
114½ January 25.	110¾ January 9.	111¾	112¼	+ ½	**Illinois Central**	60,000,000	Sept. 1, '99.	2½	SA	114¼	114½	112	112	116	1,678
25½ January 3.	22¼ January 27.	24½	25	+ 2¼	International Paper Co	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	23	25	23	24¾	64½	3,425
70 February 2.	65 January 9.	68	69	+ 1	International Paper Co. pf	22,539,700	Jan. 20, 1900.	1½	Q	67¾	70	67½	69	92½	2,720
10⅞ January 23.	9 January 16.	8	10½	+ ¼	International Silver	10,000,000	.....	..	..	10⅜	10⅞	10¼	10¼	35⅞	1,550
12⅜ January 4.	11⅞ January 12.	12	12½	— ¼	Iowa Central	8,488,800	.....	..	..	12¼	12¼	12	12	12⅝	950
53 January 25.	48 January 10.	52½	53	+ ½	Iowa Central pf	5,671,600	Sept. 1, '99.	1½	SA	52½	53	52½	52½	48½	700
13½ February 2.	10 January 2.	13¼	14	+ 1⅝	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	.....	..	..	12⅜	13½	12⅜	13½	10½	850
8¾ January 5.	7⅞ January 31.	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf tr. r	21,061,100	.....	..	..	8¼	8⅞	7⅞	8⅛	15⅞	4,080
16 February 2.	15 February 2.	15	17	..	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,600	April 15, '99.	½	..	16	16	15	15	17½	400
38 January 10.	30 January 2.	30	40	+ 3	Knickerbocker Ice Co. (Chicago)	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	1	Q	38	38	38	38	58¼	175
80 January 5.	78½ January 12.	78½	79	— 1	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Sept. 15, '99.	1½	SA	79½	80	79	79	54	1,300
27 January 2.	21¾ January 19.	21	22	— ½	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	.....	..	..	22	22	22	22	19	300
87 January 2.	83¼ February 2.	84	86	+ ⅛	Lake Erie & Western pf	11,840,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¼	..	84	85	83½	85	63⅜	782
55 January 30.	47½ January 4.	50	55	..	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	..	49¾	55	49¾	55	80⅜	750
82⅜ January 2.	77⅛ January 9.	79⅜	79⅝	+ 1½	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug. 20, '99.	12	SA	77½	79¾	77½	79½	66	17,260
6¼ January 30.	6¼ January 30.	6	10	..	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.....	..	..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	....	100
99 January 3.	90⅝ January 16.	96¼	96¼	+ 2¾	Manhattan Elevated	48,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1	Q	93	96¾	93	96⅛	111⅜	32,149
25 February 3.	24½ January 29.	25⅜	26	..	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago	7,000,000	.....	..	..	24½	25	24½	25	...	671
*76 February 2.	*73 January 9.	76	79	..	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago pf	9,000,000	.....	..	..	74¾	76	74¾	76	...	30
180 January 3.	159½ January 15.	171½	172	+ 5½	Metropolitan Street Railway	40,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	167	174½	167	172½	231	26,778
12¾ January 22.	10½ January 8.	11⅛	12	+ ⅛	Mexican Central	36,000,000	.....	..	..	11⅜	12¼	11⅝	11⅞	7½	2,245
4⅜ January 22.	3¾ January 4.	3¾	4	— ⅛	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	.....	..	..	4	4	4	4	1⅝	240
*112 February 3.	*104 January 18.	105	110	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan. 29, 1900.	2	SA	108	112	108	112	...	107
64¾ February 3.	58 January 12.	64	64½	+ 4½	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	.....	..	..	60	64¾	59⅝	64¼	46¼	4,745
96 February 2.	90¾ January 12.	94	95	+ 4	Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	4,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2½	SA	91½	96	91½	96	82¼	700
17½ January 3.	15 January 2.	16	18	— ¾	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie	14,000,000	.....	..	..	16	16	16	16	16	181
55 January 20.	52 February 2.	50	55	..	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie pf	7,000,000	.....	..	..	52	52	52	52	39¼	213
34½ January 2.	31¼ January 11.	33⅜	33⅞	+ 1⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	13,000,000	.....	..	..	32	34	32	33⅝	37⅜	3,645
46¼ February 3.	38⅜ January 11.	45¾	46	+ 3¼	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1	..	43	46½	43	45⅞	46	59,555
40¾ February 1.	39 January 12.	40	41	+ ¾	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	..	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	41¼	200
183½ January 13.	183½ January 18.	184	186	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan., 1900.	3½	SA	184	184	184	184	...	23
38 January 2.	35 January 9.	36½	37	+ ⅛	**National Biscuit Co**	20,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1	Q	37	37	37	37	54	535
93 February 1.	90½ January 2.	93⅞	98	+ ½	National Biscuit Co. pf	23,000,000	Nov. 30, '99.	1¾	Q	92¾	93	92¾	93	105¼	355
27⅝ January 13.	25 January 9.	26	27	+ ⅝	National Lead Co	14,905,400	March 1, '99.	1	A	26	27¼	26	26½	38	2,700
106 January 31.	104¾ January 10.	105¼	106	+ 1	National Lead Co. pf	14,904,000	Dec. 15, '99.	1¾	Q	105½	106	105½	105¾	113½	385
49½ February 3.	40 January 26.	48¾	49	+ 8½	National Steel Co	32,000,000	.....	..	..	40½	49½	40½	48¾	...	44,927
95 February 2.	92 January 9.	94¾	95¼	+ 2¾	National Steel Co. pf	26,000,000	Dec. 30, '99.	1¾	Q	93½	95	92½	95	...	2,505
119¾ January 2.	115 January 6.	117	118	+ ⅝	New Jersey Central	27,055,800	Feb. 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	116½	118¼	116½	117⅝	100	1,932
138 January 2.	125 January 6.	130	135	+ 3	New York Air Brake	6,250,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	Q	133	133	133	133	140	200
138 January 5.	131¼ January 2.	134	134½	+ 1½	New York Central	100,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¼	Q	133	135	133	134¼	136⅛	17,253
214 January 10.	213 January 2.	212	216	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	53,308,600	Dec. 30, '99.	2	Q	212½	213¼	212⅝	213½	211	77
13½ January 4.	12½ January 2.	13½	14	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	.....	..	..	12⅞	13½	12⅞	13½	15½	410
85 January 31.	81 January 3.	83	85	+ ⅛	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf	5,000,000	March, 98.	2	..	85	85	85	85	...	335
130 February 2.	130 February 2.	130	132	..	New York, Lackawanna & Western	10,000,000	Jan., 1900.	1¼	Q	130	130	130	130	...	100
23¼ January 31.	20⅞ January 10.	22⅞	23	+ 1½	New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,900	.....	..	..	21	23¼	21	22⅞	22½	15,979
26¼ February 3.	22⅜ January 10.	26	26½	+ 1½	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	.....	..	..	24½	26¼	24½	26½	19½	30,445
71½ February 3.	67 January 8.	70¼	70½	+ 1⅝	Norfolk & Western pf	23,000,000	Aug. 24, '99.	2	SA	69⅝	71½	69⅞	71½	69	6,648
15½ January 4.	13⅝ January 23.	14⅜	15	+ ⅝	North American	39,776,300	.....	..	..	14½	15	14½	14⅞	8¼	6,450
54½ January 2.	50¼ January 11.	53⅜	53½	+ 2½	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Feb. 5, 1900.	$2	SA	50½	53⅞	50½	53½	51½	50,168
75⅞ February 3.	72½ January 8.	75¼	75¾	+ 2	Northern Pacific pf	75,000,000	Dec. 5, '99.	1	Q	73½	75⅞	73½	75¾	80¼	9,563
9 February 2.	7¾ January 4.	8	9	+ ⅝	**Ontario Mining**	15,000,000	Jan. 20, 1900.	30c	Q	8¼	9	8¼	9	7	200
53 January 2.	50 January 13.	51½	52	— ⅛	**Pacific Coast**	6,809,600	Feb. 1, 1900.	1	..	50⅞	51¾	50⅞	51¾	48½	1,567
66¾ January 2.	64¾ January 19.	64	66	..	Pacific Coast 2d pf	3,914,400	Feb. 1, 1900.	1	Q	63	63	63	63	64	73
47¼ January 2.	41 January 10.	43¼	43½	+ ½	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	SA	43	44⅜	42⅝	43¼	52	8,493
133⅜ January 5.	128½ January 12.	130¾	131	+ 1¾	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	Nov. 29, '99.	2½	SA	128⅜	131	128¾	130¾	133	15,176
127¾ January 22.	127¼ January 23.	128	129	..	Pennsylvania Railroad sub. receipts	.....	.....	..	..	127½	127⅝	127½	127⅝	...	88
108⅜ February 2.	100½ January 11.	107⅛	108¼	+ 4½	People's Gas, Chicago	28,668,800	Nov. 25, '99.	1½	Q	103¾	108⅜	103¾	107⅝	113¾	45,070
3½ January 2.	2¾ January 4.	2⅞	3	+ ¼	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	.....	..	..	2⅝	3½	2⅝	3	1⅝	5,125
20¼ January 31.	20 January 29.	....	....	..	Pere Marquette	14,145,500	.....	..	..	20	20¼	20	20¼	...	800
55¼ January 31.	55¼ January 31.	....	....	..	Pere Marquette pf	10,162,200	.....	..	..	55¼	55½	55¼	55½	...	100
80½ January 2.	65 January 10.	70	75	— 5¾	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,387,100	.....	..	..	76¼	76¼	65	71	74	5,735
94 January 8.	90½ January 2.	89	90	..	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	22,649,200	Oct. 10, '99.	1½	..	93	93	89	89	85¾	60
58¾ January 17.	55⅝ January 26.	57	58	+ 2	Pressed Steel Car Co	12,500,000	.....	..	..	56	58¼	56	58	...	4,117
88½ January 17.	85½ January 9.	87½	88	— ¼	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf	12,500,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	87	87½	87	87½	...	952
189⅞ January 19.	187 January 10.	187	188	+ ½	Pullman Co	74,000,000	Nov. 15, '99.	2	Q	189	189	187	187	159½	679
19 January 2.	17⅛ January 16.	18	18⅝	+ ⅞	**Reading**	69,900,000	.....	..	..	17½	18½	17½	18¼	21⅜	3,680
56¼ January 31.	49 January 9.	55⅞	56	+ 5¾	Reading 1st pf	28,000,000	.....	..	..	50	56¼	50	56	60	70,010
29½ January 31.	26 January 9.	29	29⅛	+ 1⅝	Reading 2d pf	42,000,000	.....	..	..	27	29½	27	29⅛	30⅝	9,500
26 February 3.	19⅝ January 15.	25½	25¾	+ 5¾	Republic Iron & Steel Co	27,352,000	.....	..	..	20½	26	20½	25⅞	...	46,628
70 February 2.	64¾ January 18.	69	69¼	+ 3¾	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf	20,852,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	66	70	66	69¾	...	4,985
44 January 30.	43¼ January 27.	40	44½	+ ¾	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	Sept. 5, '99.	1	..	44	44	44	44	42	100
88 February 2.	80 January 16.	86½	90	..	Rio Grande Western pf	6,800,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	85	88	85	85	76¼	456
*134 January 30.	*130 February 3.	130	....	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '99.	1¼	Q	134	134	130	130	....	40
15¾ January 26.	15¾ January 26.	15¾	17	..	**St. Joseph & Grand Island** 2d pf	3,500,000	.....	..	..	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	16	100
11 January 31.	9 January 15.	10⅞	11	+ 1⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443,980	.....	..	..	9¾	11	9½	10¾	13⅜	5,070
70 January 3.	68 January 25.	69	71	+ 2	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf	5,000,000	Jan. 6, 1900.	2	SA	69¾	70	69¾	70	72½	610
36⅝ February 3.	32½ January 5.	36¼	36¼	+ 2⅜	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf	14,335,700	Sept. 1, '99.	1	SA	33¾	36⅝	33¾	36¼	41½	5,560
12½ January 22.	9½ January 9.	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅝	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	.....	..	..	11½	12¼	11½	11¾	10⅜	2,485
28¾ January 22.	23½ January 10.	28¼	28½	+ 2	St. Louis Southwestern pf	20,000,000	.....	..	..	26½	28¾	26½	28¾	27⅜	5,355
39⅝ February 3.	35½ January 8.	39¼	39⅝	+ 1⅞	Southern Pacific	193,802,100	.....	..	..	37	39⅝	36⅞	39⅜	40⅞	100,240
12¼ January 2.	11 January 8.	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅝	Southern Railway	119,900,000	.....	..	..	11½	12¾	11½	12¼	13¼	12,560
56¾ February 2.	51⅞ January 8.	56⅜	56½	+ 2½	Southern Railway pf	60,000,000	Oct. 4, '99.	1	..	53⅜	56¾	53⅜	56½	50¾	27,415
10¼ January 4.	8⅛ January 30.	8½	9	— ⅞	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....	..	..	8⅛	8½	8⅛	8⅜	10⅜	756
104 February 2.	79¾ January 11.	99⅛	99½	+16	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	..	82½	104	82	99	43	85,505
*160 February 2.	*155 January 5.	....	....	..	Tennessee Coal & Iron pf	1,000,000	July 15, '93.	1	..	160	160	160	160	130	70
16⅝ January 22.	14⅜ January 10.	16¼	16⅜	+ ½	Texas Pacific	38,706,700	.....	..	..	15¾	16¾	15¾	16¾	20½	3,270
12⅞ January 31.	11½ January 17.	12⅜	14	+ ¾	Texas Pacific & Land Trust	10,370,000	.....	..	..	12½	12⅞	12½	12⅞	14¾	600
135⅛ January 3.	96 February 2.	99⅜	99½	−10⅜	Third Avenue	16,000,000	Nov. 29, '99.	1¼	Q	107½	110⅜	96	99⅜	177	102,448
*10 January 24.	10 January 24.	8	....	..	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,076,300	.....	..	..	10	10	10	10	...	100
68½ January 24.	65¾ February 2.	65½	65¾	— 2¾	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	Aug. 15, '99.	1	..	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	68½	400
139 January 31.	136 January 2.	139¼	140	+ 1	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	2,692,200	Jan. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	138	139	138	139	139¼	490
24⅞ January 3.	20½ January 20.	23½	24	+ 2¾	**Union Bag & Paper Co**	16,000,000	.....	..	..	20¾	24	20¼	23¾	...	1,900
77⅜ February 2.	73½ January 9.	75	78	+ 2¾	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf	11,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	77¾	77⅜	77¾	77⅜	...	125
48⅝ January 2.	44⅜ January 10.	47¼	47½	+ 1¼	Union Pacific	94,317,600	.....	..	..	45⅞	47⅝	45¾	47¾	47⅛	46,820
76 January 2.	73½ January 8.	75½	75¾	+ ½	Union Pacific pf	98,099,000	Oct. 2, '99.	2	SA	75	76	74⅞	75½	80⅜	13,392
47½ January 16.	47¼ January 3.	47	49	..	United States Express	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '99.	1½	SA	48	48	47	47	58	70
19 January 3.	15¼ January 8.	16¼	16½	+ ¼	United States Leather Co	61,569,900	.....	..	..	15⅞	17	15⅞	16¾	7⅝	35,685
77 January 3.	72½ January 10.	75⅝	76	— ¼	United States Leather Co. pf	60,900,900	Jan. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	76	76¾	75½	76	73	7,995
44 January 2.	36 January 26.	38¾	39¼	+ 1	United States Rubber Co	23,666,000	Jan. 31, 1900.	1	Q	37¾	39¼	37¾	39	51½	2,835
104¾ January 3.	99 January 26.	101¼	102¾	+ ⅛	United States Rubber Co. pf	23,525,500	Jan. 31, 1900.	2	Q	101	101⅛	101	101⅛	116½	343
7¾ January 2.	6¾ February 1.	6¾	7	— ¼	**Wabash**	28,000,000	.....	..	..	7⅜	7¾	6¾	6¾	8¼	500
21¾ January 2.	19¾ January 10.	20¾	21	+ ⅝	Wabash pf	24,000,000	.....	..	..	20⅜	21¼	20⅜	21	22⅜	4,475
122½ January 24.	123½ January 24.	124	130	..	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	3	SA	127	129½	127	129½	126	86
88½ January 5.	85 January 2.	86½	86¾	+ ½	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¼	Q	86¾	88⅞	86⅝	86¾	95½	1,895
10¾ January 2.	9¼ January 11.	10¼	10½	+ ⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie	15,000,000	.....	..	..	10	10⅝	9¾	10¼	...	3,678
54½ January 3.	52 January 2.	53	53½	+ ½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf	2,500,000	.....	..	..	52	53⅜	52	53⅜	...	1,795
29¼ January 3.	26 January 29.	27½	27½	+ ½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 3, 1900.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Feb. 3..$12,143,000

	Week Ending Feb. 3.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104¾	105	104½	105	5
American Cotton Oil 8s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	10
American Dock & Improvement 5s	114	114	114	114	2
American Tobacco scrip	100	100	100	100	12
Ann Arbor 4s	92½	93	92½	92½	10
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	100⅝	101½	100½	101⅜	286
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	81⅛	83	81⅛	83	2731⅛
Austin & Northwest 5s	96¾	97	96½	97	49
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	94½	95¾	94½	95⅝	531
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	100¼	100¾	100⅛	100½	487
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	89¼	90	88¾	89⅞	510
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st con. 5s	119	119¼	119	119¼	16
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	101	103	101	103	29
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	105¼	106	105¼	106	48
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	97	97	93½	94¾	105
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	117	117	116	116	3
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	71	73	70¼	73	37
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	107⅜	107¾	107⅜	107¾	16
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern coll. tr. 5s	116	116	116	116	2
Canada Southern 1st 5s	107	107¼	107	107	7
Canada Southern 2d 5s	109	109	109	109	1
Central Branch, Union Pacific, 4s	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	5
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	89½	90	89½	89⅞	82
Central of New Jersey general 5s	122½	125	122½	124	168
Central Pacific 3½s	83½	83⅞	83½	83¾	134
Central Pacific 1st 4s	100¾	100¾	98⅞	99	426
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	97¼	97¾	97¼	97¾	126
Ches. & Ohio, R. & A. 1st con. 4s	103	103	103	103	2
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	119	119	119	119	2
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	116¾	117½	116⅝	117½	19
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	103¾	104¾	103¾	104	24
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Southwestern Div. 4s	102	102	102	102	9
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	3
Chi., Bur. & Quincy consol. 7s	111⅛	112	111⅞	112	6
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	100½	100½	100½	100½	5
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	111⅜	111½	111¼	111½	39
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	114	114	114	114	9
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	116	116	116	116	1
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 5s	100	100	100	100	2
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul consol. 7s	167¼	167¼	167¼	167¼	11
Chi., M. & St. P., Chi. & Pac. West. Div. 5s	120	120	120	120	26
Chi., Mil. & St. P., So. Minn. 6s	119½	119½	119½	119½	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi. & Mo. River 5s	121	121⅛	121	121⅛	17
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi. & Mil. 7s	167¼	167¼	167¼	167¼	1
Chi., M. & St. P., Hastings & Dakota 7s	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞	4
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	110	110	109¾	109¾	6
Chicago & Northwestern general 3½s	109	110	109	110	22
Chicago & Northwestern consol. 7s	140¼	140¼	140¼	140¼	1
Chicago & Northwestern s. f., deb. 5s, 1933	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	28
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s	132	132	132	132	5
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s, reg	131	131	130½	130½	10
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific general 4s	105⅞	106	105¾	106	115
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s, reg	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	5
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 3½s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	5
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha con. 6s	134	134	134	134	23
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	93½	94	93½	93½	21
Chicago & Western Indiana gen. 6s	118	118	118	118	1
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & Ind. gen. 6s	130¾	130¾	130¾	130¾	2
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. 4s	96	96¼	95½	95¾	79
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	1
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	4
Cleveland & Pittsburg 4s, Series A	117¼	117¼	117¼	117½	5
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	100½	100½	100¼	100½	27
Colorado Fuel 6s	103	103	103	103	1
Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s	95	95	91½	93	44
Colorado Midland 2-4s	66¼	67¾	66¼	67½	230
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	72½	73	72½	73	21
Colorado & Southern 4s	86	86	83	84¼	189
Columbia & Greenville 1st 6s	115	115	115	115	1
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	123	123	123	123	4
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	98	99¼	98½	99⅛	83½
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	104⅜	104⅝	104⅜	104⅜	4
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 5s	112	112	112	112	1
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	117	117	117	117	13
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	102	102	102	102	1
Erie prior lien 4s	90	90½	90	90⅝	96
Erie general lien 4s	96¼	70½	68¾	70½	216
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	107	107	107	107	8
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	72	73	71	71	42
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	102½	102¾	102½	102¾	42
Georgia Pacific 6s	121	121	121	121	1
Grammercy Sugar 6s	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	4
Green Bay & Western debenture, B	7½	7¾	7½	7¾	15
Hocking Valley 4½s	99½	99⅝	99½	99⅝	118
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	85¾	85¾	84½	85¼	40
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	8
Illinois Central 4s, 1951	115	115	115	115	1
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	104	104½	104	104½	4
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3½s	101¼	101¼	101	101	10
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	101½	101½	101½	101½	5
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 1st ref. 5s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	5
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	91¾	94	91¾	94	17½
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	61	61½	61	61½	15
Iowa Central 1st 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	2
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	77	77	77	77	4
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf 1st 5s, tr. rects	68½	69	68½	69	69
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	113	113	113	113	5
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	109⅝	110	109⅝	110	19
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	119½	119½	119½	119½	5
Lake Shore 3½s	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	5
Lake Shore 1st 7s, coupon	101½	101½	101½	101½	1
Lake Shore 1st 7s, registered	101⅜	101½	101⅜	101½	15
Lehigh Valley Terminal 5s	113	113	113	113	3
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal con. 7s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	16
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal 5s	103	103	103	103	5
Long Island consol. 5s	120	120	120	120	5
Louis., Evans. & St. Louis gen. 4s	7	7	7	7	5
Louis., Evans. & St. Louis consol. 5s, tr. r.	68	69	68	68½	53
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	99	99	98⅞	99	36
Louis. & Nash. collateral trust 4s	99½	99⅝	98½	99⅛	22
Louis. & Nash., N. O. & Mobile 1st 6s	128¼	129	128¼	129	10
Louis. & Nash., Pensacola & Atlantic 6s	113	113	113	113	1
Louis. & Nash., St. Louis Div. 1st 6s	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	1
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	103	104	103	103	57
Metropolitan Elevated 6s	114½	115¼	114½	115¼	6
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	119⅝	120½	117½	117½	30
Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago, 4s	95½	96	95½	95⅝	18
Mexican Central consol. 4s	73½	73¾	73½	73¾	15
Mexican Central 1st income	23½	24	23	24	84
Mexican Central 2d income	11⅝	11½	11⅜	11¼	35
Mexican International consol. 4s	88¼	88½	88¼	88½	47
Michigan Central cons. 7s	109	109	109	109	7
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	5
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	104	104	104	104	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	90¼	90¼	89¾	90¼	43
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	68⅜	69¼	67	67	243
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	92½	93	92	92½	82
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	94¼	94¼	92⅞	92⅞	7
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	96	97¼	96	97	147
Missouri Pacific coll. gold 5s	93	94	91	91½	158
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	116	117	116	116¾	76
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	85	86	85	86	19½
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis con. 5s	105	105	105	105	5
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	129	129	129	129	1
New Jersey Junction 1st 4s	102	102	102	102	1
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	97¼	96¼	95¾	96	58
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	97¼	98	97¼	98	18
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s, reg	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	10
N. Y. Central debentures 5s, 1884-1904, reg	107½	107½	107½	107½	10
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	107¾	107¾	107½	107½	11
N. Y. G., Elec. L., H. & P., pur. money 4s	92¼	94½	92¼	92¾	152
N. Y. Gas, Elec. Light, Heat & Power 5s	104	104	103½	104	17
New York & Harlem 1st 7s	102	102	102	102	1
New York & Harlem 1st 7s, reg	101¾	102	101¾	102	6
N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s, deb. certfs	188	188	188	188	1
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	106½	107	106½	107	37
New York, Sus. & Western refdg. 5s	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	2
Norfolk & Southern 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	3
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	93⅜	94	93¼	93¼	75½
Northern Ohio 1st 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	2
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	66⅞	67¼	66½	67	162½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	103⅞	104	103½	103⅞	120
Northern Pacific terminal 6s	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	19
Ohio River gen. 5s	95	95	95	95	4
Omaha & St. Louis 1st 4s	70	70	70	70	4
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 6s	110	110	110	110	1
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	101¾	102	101¾	102	66
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	112¼	112½	112	112½	27
Oregon Short Line 6s	129⅜	129¾	127	127½	18
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	107	107⅝	107	107	24
Peo., Dec. & Evans., Ev. Div. 6s, tr. rects	90½	90½	90½	90½	6
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	86	86¾	86	86⅝	51
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	2
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	7
Pittsburg & Western 4s	100	100	100	100	15
Pittsburg & Western 4s, tr. rects	100	100	100	100	2
Reading general 4s	84	85	84	85	459
Richmond & Danville consol. 6s	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	2
Rio Grande Western 4s	95½	96	95½	96	23
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	83	83	83	83	1
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	111⅝	112	111¼	112	83
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern 4s	80½	81½	80	81½	206
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B	111½	111½	111½	111½	1½
St. Louis & San Francisco 2s 6s, Class C	111½	111½	111½	111½	½
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	81	82¾	80	82¾	36
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	108	109¼	108	109¼	35
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	90¼	91	90¼	91	99
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	58	60¼	58	60¼	369
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba con. 6s	140½	140½	140½	140½	13
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	78½	78⅞	78	78⅝	178
Sherman, Shreveport & Southern 5s	93⅞	95¼	93⅝	95¼	84
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	105	105	105	105	4
Southern Pacific col. tr. 4s	82	83¾	82	83¾	1791½
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	110	110	110	110	1
Southern Pac. of Cal. consol. 5s, stamped	105⅞	105⅞	105½	105½	10
Southern Railway 5s	107½	108½	107⅝	108½	130
Standard Rope & Twine income	21⅝	22	21½	21½	62
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	83½	83½	80	80	6
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Tenn. Div. 6s	106	106	106	106	10
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Birm. Div.	109	109	109	109	12
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	103¾	104¼	103¾	104¼	50
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	112⅝	113	112½	112⅝	23
Third Avenue 5s	123½	123¾	123½	123½	27
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	2
Toledo & Ohio Central, West. Div. 6s	105	105	105	105	8
Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st 4s	80½	81½	80½	81½	26
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 1st 6s, tr. r.	115¼	116	115¼	116	4
Union Pacific 1st 4s	104½	104¾	104½	104½	2771½
Union Pacific 4s, registered	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	1
United States Leather 6s	115½	115¾	115½	115¾	11
Wabash 1st 5s	115½	116	115½	116	27
Wabash 2d 5s	101½	103	100	100	25
Wabash debenture, Series A	83	83½	83	83½	25
Wabash debenture, Series B	37	38½	36⅞	37¾	730
Wabash 1st, Detroit & Chicago 5s	109	109	108½	108½	5
West Shore 4s	113½	113½	113½	113½	1
West Shore 4s, registered	111½	111½	111½	111½	1
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	114	115	114	115	14
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s	74	77¼	74	77¼	351
Western New York & Pennsylvania income	25¾	30	25¾	29¾	561
Western Union collateral trust 5s	112	112	112	112	4
Wheeling & Lake Erie, Wheeling Div. 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	3
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	105	105	104½	104½	38
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s	90½	91	90½	90¾	240½
Total sales					$11,974,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 3, 1900.

	Week Ending Feb. 3.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales
United States 5s, registered	113½	113½	113½	113½	3
United States 5s, coupon	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	12
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114½	115¼	114½	115¼	18
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114⅝	115	114⅝	115	11
United States 3s, coupon	110½	110½	109¼	109⅝	19¼
Total sales					$63,500

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 3, 1900.

Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	85¾	86	85½	85¾	105

Grand total.....$12,143,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last sale in 1899 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered					102	Dec. 2
United States 4s, 1907, registered	115¼	Feb. 3	114	Jan. 3	115¼	Feb. 3
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	115	Feb. 2	114	Jan. 2	115	Feb. 2
United States 4s, 1925, registered	133½	Jan. 19	133½	Jan. 19	133½	Jan. 19
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	134¼	Jan. 19	133¾	Jan. 2	133¾	Jan. 26
United States 5s, registered	113⅛	Feb. 3	112¾	Jan. 19	113½	Feb. 3
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	113⅜	Jan. 25	113¼	Jan. 15	113⅜	Jan. 29
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	110⅝	Jan. 6	109¼	Feb. 1	109⅝	Feb. 2
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	110½	Jan. 3	109½	Jan. 19	109½	Jan. 19
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	109⅞	Jan. 6	109¼	Jan. 2	109⅞	Jan. 13

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last sale in 1899 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	111	Jan. 17	108½	Jan. 8	111	Jan. 17
Alabama, Class C	102	Jan. 16	102	Jan. 16	102	Jan. 16
Louisiana consolidated 4s					110	Apr. 28
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small					109½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consolidated 4s					97	July 12
Tennessee settlement 3s	94½	Jan. 19	94	Jan. 17	94½	Jan. 19
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	91	Jan. 17	91	Jan. 17	91	Jan. 17
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts					5¾	Dec. 21
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	86	Jan. 24	85	Jan. 5	85¾	Feb. 2

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Feb. 3, total transactions included 2,841,083 shares of stock, $11,974,500 bonds, including $63,500 Government and $105,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings compared with those of the corresponding week last year show:

STOCKS.

	Feb. 4, '99.	Feb. 3, 1900.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	4,844,403	2,841,083	2,003,320
Banks	137	50	87
Mining	34,200	7,600	26,600

BONDS.

	Feb. 4, '99.	Feb. 3, 1900.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	$29,238,800	$11,974,500	$17,264,300
State	23,000	105,000	*82,000
Government	263,820	63,500	200,320

*Increase.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Feb. 2, 1900	$13,091,514
Week ended Feb. 3, 1899	7,856,310
From Jan. 1, 1900	52,140,832
From Jan. 1, 1899	46,554,662

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Jan. 30, 1900	$9,408,139
Week ended Jan. 31, 1899	8,351,616
From Jan. 1, 1900	46,456,961
From Jan. 1, 1899	43,127,604

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 2, 1900	$437,432
Week ended Feb. 3, 1899	676,822
From Jan. 1, 1900	621,400
From Jan. 1, 1899	2,655,182

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 2, 1900	$78,000
Week ended Feb. 3, 1899	345,276
From Jan. 1, 1900	5,172,846
From Jan. 1, 1899	1,779,000

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1900	$4,550,936

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 2, 1900	$359,432
Week ended Feb. 3, 1899	328,540
From Jan. 1, 1899	876,182

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Feb. 2, 1900	$59,057
Week ended Feb. 3, 1899	32,350
From Jan. 1, 1900	316,667
From Jan. 1, 1899	306,868

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Feb. 2, 1900	$1,138,781
Week ended Feb. 3, 1899	955,350
From Jan. 1, 1900	4,386,737
From Jan. 1, 1899	4,911,073

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Feb. 2, 1900	$1,079,724
Week ended Feb. 3, 1899	922,994
From Jan. 1, 1900	4,070,070
Week ended Jan. 1, 1899	4,604,205

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Feb. 2, 1900	$496,489
Week ended Feb. 3, 1899	709,179
From Jan. 1, 1900	938,067
From Jan. 1, 1899	2,962,050

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Feb. 2, 1900	$1,216,781
Week ended Feb. 3, 1899	1,304,626
From Jan. 1, 1900	9,559,083
From Jan. 1, 1899	6,690,073

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Feb. 2, 1900	$720,292
From Jan. 1, 1900	8,621,016
Week ended Feb. 3, 1899	595,448
From Jan. 1, 1899	3,728,023

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Feb. 4.—All departments last week were astonishingly strong, prices following cotton readily. The week's business showed the full average all around. The finer counts of American yarns are slowly replacing Egyptian. The cloth inquiry last week was large, and there was a fair Indian business in shirtings, mulls and jacconets. China did something, the Mediterranean demand was fair, and South America showed a full average. Lancashire is prospering in spite of the Indian famine.

Coal is 50 per cent. dearer, chiefly owing to the war.

Germany reports active conditions. The spinners are selling yarns for 1901 delivery. Mulhouse has been doing a lively business in finished goods, with prices steadily rising.

Rouen reports an active market, with a strong demand and a higher tone.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Feb. 3, 1900.

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928....M N*	..	..	..	..	101 Jne 19,99	..	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995..Q J	94	Jan 26	90	Jan 3	92½ Feb 2	..	..
At., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995..A O*	101½	Feb 3	93¼	Jan 4	101⅝ Feb 3	101¼	101½
Dc registered.....A O*	..	..	..	..	96¼ Dec 6, 99	..	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995.....Nov	83	Feb 2	78½	Jan 10	83 Feb 3	82¾	83
Do do registered.....Nov	..	..	..	..	79¾ De 11, 99	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brook. imp. g. 5s, 1934.*J J	..	..	..	..	110 Ja 20, 99	..	..
Baltimore & Ohio—							
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925.....J J*	95¾	Feb 3	92½	Jan 10	95⅜ Feb 3	95⅜	95¾
Do g. 4s, 1948.....A O	100⅜	Feb 3	97½	Jan 9	100⅜ Feb 3	100⅜	100⅝
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925..*J J	90¾	Jan 23	87	Jan 8	89⅝ Feb 3	89¼	90
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990..*A O	..	..	..	..	102¾ Oct., 95	..	..
Mon. Riv. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919....*F A	..	..	..	..	104½ July, 92	..	..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930...M S	..	..	..	..	111 Jne 5, 99	105	..
Ak. & Chi. June. 1st gtd. int.g.5s,1930	..	..	..	..	115 Ja 19, 99	..	..
Col. & Cin. Mid. 1st ext. 4½s, 1939.	..	..	..	..	85 Ja 19, 99	..	..
Pitts. & Con. 1st g. 4s, 1946.....J J*	..	..	..	..	107½ Jul 28,98	..	..
Brooklyn Rap. Tr. g. 5s, 1945.....A O*	106	Jan 3	103½	Jan 18	106 Feb 3	105½	106
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941...J J*	..	..	..	..	116 No 27, 99	115	117
B., Q. Co. & S. con. gtd. g. 5s, Jul, 1941. MN	103	Jan 12	101	Jan 29	103 Jan 31	102½	104
Brook. Union El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950.*F A	97	Jan 25	92½	Jan 4	94¾ Feb 3	95	96
Brunswick & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938..*J J	..	..	..	..	74 Sept., 90	..	..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937..M S*	110¼	Jan 25	100	Jan 18	110¼ Jan 25	..	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921...*F A	..	..	..	..	129 Sep 1, 99	..	..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J D*	..	..	..	..	126¼ No 20, 99	..	..
Clearf. & Man. 1st gtd. g.5s,1943.*J J	..	..	..	..	103 Ap 14, 97	..	..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913.....A O*	..	..	..	..	100 No 18,99	..	..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906.....*J D	107¾	Feb 2	100½	Jan 18	107¾ Feb 2	107	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1934.....*A O	116	Feb 2	115	Jan 19	116 Feb 2	105	..
Do do registered.....*A O	..	..	..	..	110½ Feb 4,99	..	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927..*J D	..	..	..	..	140 Fe 14, 97	..	..
C. R., I. F. & N.W.1st g.5s,1921...A O*	..	..	..	..	105 Jan 6, 99	..	..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908.....*J J	107¼	Jan 31	105½	Jan 3	107 Feb 2	106	107
Do 2d 5s, 1913.....*M S	109½	Jan 24	107½	Jan 18	109 Jan 30	109	110
Do .o registered.....*M S	..	..	..	..	106 Ja 30, 97	..	..
Cen. Br. U. P. 1st g. 4s, 1948.....J D	88⅛	Jan 31	87⅛	Jan 5	88⅛ Jan 31	..	..
Cen.R. & Bk.Co.Ga.col.g.5s,1937. *M N	91	Jan 15	91	Jan 15	91 Jan 15	..	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov.,1945.F A	120	Jan 15	120	Jan 15	120 Jan 15	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945.....M N*	91	Jan 2	89	Jan 11	89⅝ Feb 3	89½	90
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000.....M N*	..	..	..	..	97¾ Oct 23,99	..	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov.,1945. Oct 1	35	Jan 2	35	Jan 2	35 Jan 2	32½	34
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov.,1945. Oct 1	10¼	Jan 19	9¼	Jan 3	10¼ Jan 19	9½	11
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov.,1945. Oct 1	5¾	Jan 12	4½	Jan 5	5¾ Jan 12	4½	6
Do k. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946..*J J	..	..	..	..	95 De 27, 99	..	..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s, 1947.*J J	..	..	..	..	102 Jne 29,99	..	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946....*J J	..	..	..	..	90 July 6,98	..	..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902...M N*	..	..	..	..	110 Sep 18,99	108	..
Do conv. deb. 6s, 1908.....*M N	..	..	..	..	112½ Mr 20,99	..	..
Do gen. 5s, 1987.....J J*	125	Jan 29	117½	Jan 3	12. Feb 3	..	..
Do do registered.....Q J	119	Jan 27	116	Jan 10	119 Jan 27	..	..
Leh. & Wil.C.con.as.7s,July,1900.Q M	101	Jan 22	98	Jan 11	100¾ Jan 30	..	..
Do 5s, 1912.....M N*	103	Feb 2	100½	Jan 6	103 Feb 2	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921....J J*	114	Jan 18	113	Jan 19	114 Feb 2	..	..
Ches & O g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908. A O	115½	Jan 27	115¼	Jan 26	115½ Jan 27	..	119½
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911.....A O	119	Jan 30	118	Jan 13	119 Jan 30	118	121½
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	117½	Feb 3	115	Jan 5	117½ Feb 3	..	..
Do do registered.....*M N	..	..	..	..	117 Jne 2, 99	..	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992.....*M S	97⅜	Jan 31	95½	Jan 2	97⅜ Feb 3	97½	98
Dc do registered.....*M S	..	..	..	..	97⅜ Au 30,99	..	..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989..*J J	103	Jan 30	101	Jan 8	103 Jan 30	101½	..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989.....*J J	99	Jan 9	99	Jan 9	99 Jan 9	..	99
Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....J J*	..	..	..	..	95¼ My 27,98	..	..
Do Warm Sp.Val.1st g.5s,1941.*M S	..	..	..	..	101¼ Ap 22,99	..	..
Eliz., Lex. & B. S. 5s, 1902.....*M S	102	Jan 5	101	Jan 2	102 Jan 31	..	..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903.....*M N	..	..	..	..	109 Jne 12,99	..	..
La. & Mo. Riv. 1st 7s, 1900.....F A*	..	..	..	..	103¾ Oct 2, 99	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1900.....M N*	..	..	..	..	106⅞ Fe 24, 99	..	..
Miss. R. Bdge. 1st 6s, s. f.,1912..A O*	..	..	..	..	105½ Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903.....J J*	112	Feb 3	110½	Jan 5	112 Feb 3	111½	..
Do s. f. 5s, 1901.....A O*	101½	Jan 15	101½	Jan 15	101½ Jan 15	102	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913.....*M N	111	Jan 19	108½	Jan 10	110¾ Feb 3	..	..
Do conv. 5s, 1903.....M S*	120½	Jan 18	120½	Jan 18	120¾ Jan 18	..	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919.....A O*	..	..	..	..	118⅜ Sep 20,99	114¼	..
Do do 4s, 1919.....A O*	104¼	Feb 2	103	Jan 5	104¼ Feb 2	104¼	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922.....*F A	102	Jan 2	100½	Feb 2	100½ Feb 2	..	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921.....M S	102	Jan 31	102	Jan 31	102 Jan 31	100½	..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905..*F A	..	..	..	..	105 Jan 9, 99	..	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949.....J J*	104¼	Jan 23	100¾	Jan 5	104 Feb 2	111	111¾
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927..*M N	111½	Feb 2	108¾	Jan 2	111½ Feb 2	..	..
Do do registered.....*M N	..	..	..	..	111⅛ Jne 2, 99	..	..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911.....*M S	..	..	..	..	120 No 17, 99	120½	..
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 7s, 1907.....J J*	137⅝	Jan 26	137⅝	Jan 26	137⅝ Jan 26	..	115
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.....A O*	138	Jan 25	136	Jan 10	138 Jan 25	..	139
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937.....M N*	114	Jan 31	112	Jan 2	114 Feb 2	112½	..
Do do registered.....M N*	..	..	..	..	103½ No 18,98	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936..*J J	..	..	..	..	107 De 16, 99	105	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—							
L., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910..J J*	113	Jan 24	113	Jan 24	113 Jan 24	112	..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947....J J*	100	Jan 31	100	Jan 31	100 Feb 2	..	..
Dd ref. g. 6s, 1947.....J J*	113	Jan 27	111½	Jan 12	113 Jan 27	..	115
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—							
C., M. & St. P. 7s, $ gold, R. D., 1902. J J*	167	Jan 10	167	Jan 10	167 Jan 10	167¼	..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903.....*J J	167¼	Jan 29	166¼	Jan 12	167¼ Feb 1	167¼	..
Do con. 7s, 1905.....*J J	167½	Jan 25	166¼	Jan 25	167¼ Jan 30	167¼	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908.....J J*	166	Jan 17	166	Jan 17	166 Jan 17	167½	..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909.....J J*	..	..	..	..	120½ De 22, 99	117⅜	..
Do 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919.....J J*	..	..	..	..	118 No 28, 99	117⅛	..
Do 1st So Minn. 6s, 1910.....*J J	119½	Jan 31	117⅜	Jan 6	119½ Jan 31	119	120
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910.....*J J	127⅜	Jan 29	127⅜	Jan 29	127⅜ Jan 29	126½	129
Do do 5s, 1910.....*J J	110¼	Jan 20	110¼	Jan 20	110⅜ Jan 20	110⅜	..
Do Chi & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910.....*J J	119	Jan 26	118¼	Jan 5	119 Jan 26	119	120½
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921..*J J	120	Jan 31	118	Jan 2	120 Feb 2	119⅝	121
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926..J J*	121½	Jan 30	121	Jan 29	121¼ Jan 30	119⅝	..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910.....J J*	..	..	..	..	112¼ De 9, 99	110⅝	..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921.J J*	117⅝	Jan 23	117¾	Jan 23	117⅝ Jan 23	117⅛	..
Do Wis., Minn. Div. g. 5s, 1921.J J*	117¾	Jan 13	117	Jan 3	117¾ Jan 16	118⅝	..
Do terminal g 5s, 1914.....J J*	113	Jan 2	112⅜	Jan 16	113 Jan 20	113½	..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924..*J J	..	..	..	..	137½ Jul 18,99	132	..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916...*J J	110¼	Jan 2	110¼	Jan 2	110½ Jan 2	114⅛	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May,1989..J J	110½	Jan 27	109	Jan 10	109¾ Feb 3	..	..
Do do registered.....Q J	..	..	..	..	105½ Fe 19, 98	..	..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910.*J D	119	Jan 9	118	Jan 12	118 Jan 12	118	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913.....*J D	..	..	..	..	125 Jul 10,99	120	123
Chicago & N. W. con. 7s, 1915.....Q F	140¼	Feb 3	140¼	Feb 3	140¼ Feb 3	140	..
Do gold 7s, 1902.....J D*	109	Jan 9	109	Jan 9	109 Jan 11	110¼	..
Do do registered.....J D*	110	Jan 22	108¾	Jan 6	110 Jan 24	110⅛	..
Do sink. fd. 6s, 1879-1929.....A O*	..	..	..	..	120 Sep 7, 99	117	120
Do do registered.....A O*	..	..	..	..	116 Jne 14,99	..	..
Do sink. fd. 5s, 1879-1929.....A O*	109	Jan 6	109	Jan 6	109 Jan 6	..	..
Do do registered.....A O*	..	..	..	..	105¾ Mr 28,99	..	..
Do sink. fd. deb. 5s, 1933.....*M N	121¼	Feb 2	118⅜	Jan 12	121¼ Feb 2	..	..
Do do registered.....*M N	..	..	..	..	119¼ De 27, 98	..	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909.....M N*	108	Jan 18	107	Jan 3	108 Jan 18	..	..
Do do registered.....M N*	..	..	..	..	105 De 26, 99	..	..
Do deb 5s, April, 1921.....A O15	..	..	..	..	117 No 14,99	..	..
Do do registered.....A O15	..	..	..	..	117¾ Ma 7, 98	..	..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926....F A15	100	Jan 24	108½	Jan 23	109 Jan 24	..	..
Do do registered.....F A15	..	..	..	..	106½ No 13,99	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987.....M N*	110	Feb 3	105¼	Jan 9	110 Feb 3	..	..
Do do registered.....Q F	..	..	..	..	103 No 19,98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6s, 1901..J J*	..	..	..	..	107¾ Ma 26,98	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s,1907.M N*	120	Jan	120	Jan	4 120 Jan 4	..	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905.....M S*	..	..	..	..	117½ Fe 6, 99	..	..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s,1909.*M S	..	..	..	..	110 No 4, 99	109	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910....*M S	..	..	..	..	114½ Au 28, 99	..	..
Iowa Midland 1st 8s, 1900.....A O*	..	..	..	..	103 No 10,99	..	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921....*M N	..	..	..	..	136¾ De 6, 99	138	..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907.....*F A	..	..	..	..	105½ Fe 24, 97	..	..
Do ext. & imp. s. fd. 5s, 1929..*F A	125	Jan 25	123	Jan 16	125 Jan 25	122½	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924...J J*	..	..	..	..	140 De 13, 99	140	..
Do Ash'and Div. 1st 6s, 1925...*M S	..	..	..	..	140½ De 5, 99	139	..
Do incomes, 1911.....*M N	..	..	..	..	112 No 13, 99	115	..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917.....J J*	132	Jan 29	130	Jan 26	132 Jan 29	130	134
Do registered.....J J*	131	Jan 29	127	Jan 8	130½ Jan 29	..	..
Dc gen. g. 4s, 1988.....*J J	106	Jan 27	103¼	Jan 8	106 Feb 2	105⅞	106
Do do registered.....*J J	105⅞	Feb 1	105⅞	Feb 1	105⅞ Feb 1	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905.*J J	..	..	..	..	96 Sep 21,99	..	..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905.....*J J	..	..	..	..	83 De 7, 99	84	85
Do extension 4s, 1905.....*J J	..	..	..	..	98½ My 18,99	..	..
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923.....A O*	113	Jan 29	113	Jan 29	113 Jan 29	..	..
Do small bonds, 1923.....A O*	..	..	..	..	100 Ap 15, 97	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930...*J D	134	Jan 30	131	Jan 8	134 Jan 31	133½	135
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918...*M N	132½	Jan 19	132	Jan 2	132½ Jan 19	132	..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919..*J J	129½	Jan 15	127	Jan 10	129½ Jan 19	128½	132
North Wis. 1st 6s, 1930.....*J J	..	..	..	..	140 Mr 23,99	..	..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	95	Jan 12	92½	Jan 26	93½ Feb 3	..	..
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st sk. fd. 6s, 1919. M N*	..	..	..	..	106 Oct 4, 99	105	108
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932.....Q M	118	Jan 29	118	Jan 29	118 Jan 29	..	..
Chi & W. Mich. 5s, 1921, coup. off..J D*	..	..	..	..	100 Oct 28,99	..	..
Choc. Okla. & G. gen.g.5s, Oct.1,1919. J J	103	Jan 17	103	Jan 17	103 Jan 17	..	103½
C., H. & D. con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905...A O*	..	..	..	..	120 Au 10,99	..	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*J J	..	..	..	..	103½ Mr 13,97	..	..
Cin., D. & Int. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941.*M N	113½	Jan 5	113½	Jan 5	113¼ Jan 5	110¼	115
City & Sub. R. Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922.*F A	..	..	..	..	105⅜ April, 95	..	..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993.*J D	96¾	Jan 22	94	Jan 2	95¾ Feb 2	95¾	96
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939....*J J	..	..	..	..	97 Jne 20,99	..	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st cl.g.4s,1990. M N*	101⅞	Jan 30	101½	Jan 8	101⅞ Jan 30	101½	..
Do do registered.....M N*	..	..	..	..	99 May 4,99	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g.4s,1940. M S*	..	..	..	..	87 Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g 4s,1940. J J*	..	..	..	..	83 No 22,95	..	..
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991..J J*	93	Jan 18	93	Jan 18	93 Jan 18	..	..
C., I., S. L. & C. 1st g.4s,Au.1936.Q F	..	..	..	..	104½ Au 28, 99	..	..
Do con 6s, 1920.....*M N	..	..	..	..	100 Nov., 94	..	..
C., San. & Clev. cn. 1st g.5s,1928.*J J	..	..	..	..	118½ Jne 14,99	113	..
Ind., Bln. & W. 1st pf. 7s, 1900..J J	..	..	..	..	103¼ De 13, 99	..	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940...*A O	87½	Jan 9	84½	Jan 4	86¾ Feb 3	..	87½
Do income 4s, April, 1990.....A	28¾	Jan 12	25	Jan 8	26 Jan 22	..	..
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914.....*J D	..	..	..	..	138½ Jul 6, 99	..	..
Do gen con. g. 6s, 1934.....*J J	130¾	Jan 30	130	Jan 15	130¾ Jan 30	..	..
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901.....M S*	..	..	..	..	105¾ No 24,99	..	..
C. & S. 1st gtd. C.C.C. & I.,1901.*A O	..	..	..	..	108½ Fe 10, 99	..	..
C., I. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933....A O*	107	Jan 22	106	Jan 29	106¼ Jan 31	107	..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938.....*J J	120	Jan 19	128	Jan 5	129 Jan 19	..	..

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947....J J*	67¾	Feb 1	63	Jan 4	67¼ Feb 3	67	68
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	73	Jan 18	71½	Jan 2	73 Feb 1	..	..
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929.....*F A	86	Jan 29	82	Jan 4	84¼ Feb 3	83½	84½
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943.*A O	..	..	..	..	102 Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907...M S*	..	..	..	..	126½ Jan 15,99	124	..
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906...A O*	..	..	..	..	124¾ Au 28,99	120	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914....*M N	142	Jan 29	138	Jan 4	142 Jan 26	140	..
Do 7s 1871-1901.....A O*	107¼	Jan 26	107¼	Jan 26	107¼ Jan 26	106⅝	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915.....*J D	130	Jan 5	130	Jan 5	130 Jan 11	140	..
Do do registered.....J D	..	..	..	..	140 Oct 20,98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921...*J J	136	Jan 12	136	Jan 12	136 Jan 12	134	..
Do construction 5s, 1923.....F A*	..	..	..	..	122 Sep 15,99	..	..
Do term. & imp. 4s, 1923.....*M N	..	..	..	..	103½ Jne 30,99	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900.....A O*	..	..	..	..	108 Au 1, 98	..	..
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917. M S*	..	..	..	..	148 De 8, 99	..	..
Do registered.....M S*	..	..	..	..	143 May 4,97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd.7s,1906.*A O	..	..	..	..	120¼ Ap 21, 99	120	121
Do registered.....*A O	..	..	..	..	122 Jne 6, 99	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1906.....*A O	115	Jan 12	115	Jan 12	115 Jan 12	113½	..
Do do registered.....*A O	..	..	..	..	113 De 12, 99	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921...*M N	..	..	..	..	154 Sep 7, 99	..	..
Do registered.....*M N	..	..	..	..	141 May 6,98	145	..
Den. Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s,1933. A O	..	..	..	..	92 Ja 24, 99	..	..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st g. 7s, 1900....M N*	102¾	Jan 19	102½	Jan 6	102⅝ Jan 27	102½	103
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1936.....*J J	99¼	Jan 26	96½	Jan 4	99¼ Feb 1	98	100
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936.....*J J	..	..	..	..	108 No 27,99	..	..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928....*J D	104⅜	Jan 29	101¾	Jan 10	104⅜ Jan 29	..	..
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s,1917. M N*	..	..	..	..	108 Ap 27,99	..	..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995.....*J D	78	Jan 11	76½	Jan 8	78 Jan 12	..	..
Det.,Mack. & Mar. 1d.gt.3½s,Ser.A,1911	21	Jan 2	19	Jan 8	21 Jan 22	20	22
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937.....A O*	..	..	..	..	108¾ De 30, 99	..	109¾
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1928..*J J	..	..	..	..	92¼ Fe 11, 98	..	..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937..*J J	112	Jan 29	112	Jan 29	112 Jan 29	..	..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s. 1941.*M N	107¾	Jan 25	107½	Jan 9	107⅝ Jan 25	108	110
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947.....*M N	118	Jan 24	117	Jan 15	118 Jan 24	116	118
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919.....M S*	119¼	Jan 4	119¼	Jan 4	119¼ Jan 4	120	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923.....*M S	113¾	Jan 5	113¾	Jan 5	113¾ Jan 5	115	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920.....A O*	..	..	..	..	116¼ No 15, 99	120	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928.....*J D	..	..	..	..	106½ Ap 14, 99	107	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920.....M S*	142	Jan 22	138	Jan 12	142 Jan 22	140	142
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920...M S*	..	..	..	..	143 De 30, 98	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935.....A O*	139	Jan 5	139	Jan 5	139 Jan 5	..	..
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916..*J D	..	..	..	..	140 Fe 6, 99	..	..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan. 1909..A O	..	..	..	..	106 De 2, 99	106	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982...*M N	116	Jan 31	115	Jan 10	116 Jan 31	115	116½
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & L. 1st c. 6s, 1913. J J*	..	..	..	..	102 Aug., 96	..	..
N. Y. & Gwood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946. *M N	..	..	..	..	109 Oct 27,98	105½	..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996..*J J	90⅞	Jan 25	88	Jan 10	90⅝ Feb 3	..	..
Do registered.....J J	..	..	..	..	93¼ My 25,99	..	..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996..*J J	70¼	Feb 3	67	Jan 3	70¼ Feb 3	..	..
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937. *J J	109	Jan 3	107½	Jan 8	108¼ Feb 3	..	110
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*F A	..	..	..	..	92½ Au 25, 98	..	93
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940.....F A*	96	Jan 24	92	Jan 3	96 Jan 26	93¼	..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943.....*M N	108½	Jan 3	108½	Jan 3	108½ Jan 3	108	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942. *J D	105	Jan 8	104	Jan 4	104¾ Jan 31	104½	106
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910. *A O	117	Jan 15	116½	Jan 25	116½ Jan 25	116½	121
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933. *F A	..	..	..	..	65 No 10,97	..	..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921.....J J*	..	..	..	..	127 De 1, 99	123	124
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942.....*A O	108	Jan 8	108	Jan 2	107 Feb 2	106½	107½
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923.....*A O	..	..	..	..	110 May, 93	..	..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g.5s,1930..*A O	..	..	..	..	110 Sept., 91	100	..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con.gtd.g.6s,1926..*J J	..	..	..	..	100¾ Au 23, 99	..	..
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920. A O*	122	Jan 27	120	Jan 17	122 Jan 27	120	123
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	103	Jan 15	102	Jan 12	102½ Jan 22	102⅝	..
Do Pt. Huron D. 1st g. 5s,1939..*A O	108	Jan 24	105	Jan 18	108 Jan 24	105	106
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918..J J*	..	..	..	..	101 Mr 20,99	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....*J J	..	..	..	..	80¼ May, 96	..	..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s,1941..J J	..	..	..	..	105 Mr 11,98	..	..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g.4-6s,1921.J D*	74¾	Jan 22	71	Feb 3	71 Feb 3	70¼	71
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 3-4s, 1928...J J*	58½	Jan 18	55	Jan 4	58¼ Jan 18	58	..
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913. *A O	102	Jan 8	102	Jan 8	102 Jan 8	..	..
Ga. & Ala. R. 1st pf. g.5s,1945.A O*	..	..	..	..	106 De 12, 98

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Mil. Elec. Ry & L. con. g.5s,1926.*F A	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		106 Oct 27,99	..	..
Mo., Kan. & Tex. 1st g. 4s, 1990..*J D	90½ Jan 2	88½ Jan 9	90¼ Feb 3		..	90	90¼
Do 2d g. 4s, June 1, 1990..... F A	69¼ Jan 31	67 Jan 10	67 Feb 2		..	..	..
Do 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944.....M N*	95⅞ Jan 4	93½ Jan 4	94¼ Jan 29		..	92	94
M.,K. & T. of T.1st gtd.g.5s,1942..M S*	93 Jan 26	91 Jan 1	92⅛ Feb 3		..	92	94
K. C. & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990.....F A*	77 Jan 3	77 Jan 3	77 Jan 31		..	..	..
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd.g.5s,1940..M N*	.. ....	.. ....	94 De 8, 99		..	..	..
Boonville Bridge gtd. g. 7s,1906.*M N	.. ....	.. ....	100⅜ No 22,99		..	..	..
Sher.,Shr. & So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1943.*J D	95¼ Feb 2	92½ Jan 27	95¼ Feb 2		..	..	..
Mo., K. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942.*A O	104 Jan 31	102½ Jan 2	104 Jan 31		102½	..	..
Missouri Pac. 1st con. 6s, 1920...M N*	117 Jan 22	114⅝ Jan 13	116⅜ Feb 3		116⅜	116⅜	..
Do 3d 7s, 1906..... M N*	.. ....	.. ....	114 De 7, 99		112½	..	..
Do tr. g. 5s, stpd. Jan., 1917...M S	98 Jan 17	94 Jan 2	97 Feb 3		96¾	97¼	..
Do 1st col. g. 5s, 1920..... F A*	94 Jan 3	91 Feb 2	91½ Feb 3		91¼	92	..
Pac. R. of M. 1st ext.g.4s,1938..F A*	105¾ Jan 6	105¾ Jan 6	105¾ Jan 6		..	..	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938..... J J*	.. ....	.. ....	110 No 11,99		..	112	..
St. L. & I.M.gn.con.l.g.g.5s,1931.*A O	112 Jan 23	109¼ Jan 8	112 Feb 3		111¾	112	..
Do do gtd. g. 5s, 1931..... *A O	110 Jan 23	110 Jan 23	110 Jan 23		..	..	..
Do do unified & ref. g. 4s, 1929.J J*	81½ Feb 3	77¾ Jan 8	81½ Feb 3		..	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927..... J D*	125 Jan 23	124 Jan 4	125 Jan 24		126	127	..
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927..... Q J	.. ....	.. ....	121¾ Jne 30,99		117	124	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938..... M S*	86 Jan 20	83 Jan 8	86 Feb 3		..	..	..
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947..*F A	107 Jan 9	107 Jan 9	107 Jan 9		106½	108	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931..... *J J	.. ....	.. ....	84 Apr., 96		..	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st, 1913..J J*	129 Jan 30	126 Jan 8	129 Jan 30		..	..	..
Do 2d 6s, 1901..... *J J	.. ....	.. ....	101 Sep 12,99		..	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928..... *A O	105 Jan 5	104⅞ Jan 6	105 Jan 31		104	105	..
Do T. & P. Bch. 6s, 1917..... *J J	.. ....	.. ....	111 De 20, 99		..	..	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Alb.*J J	.. ....	.. ....	108 Mar., 96		..	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Br., 1923...*J J	.. ....	.. ....	113 De 1, 99		..	..	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s,Nov.,1915.A O	.. ....	.. ....	108½ Aug., 94		..	..	..
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903.....*J J	109⅞ Jan 22	109 Jan 4	109⅜ Jan 23		109½	..	..
Do registered ..... *J J	.. ....	.. ....	111½ Oct 3, 99		109½	..	..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904..... M S*	107¾ Jan 23	107 Jan 12	107¾ Jan 23		107¾	..	..
Do do registered..... M S*	107⅞ Feb 1	107⅞ Feb 1	107⅞ Feb 1		107⅞	..	..
Do reg. deb. 5s, 1889-1904..... M S*	.. ....	.. ....	108½ Fe 21, 98		107¾	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905..... *J D	.. ....	.. ....	103¾ Jne 26,99		102¼	..	..
Do do registered..... *J D	.. ....	.. ....	104⅝ Fe 25, 98		102¼	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905.*M N	101½ Jan 16	101 Jan 11	101¼ Jan 16		102¼	..	..
Do do registered..... *M N	.. ....	.. ....	102¾ Au 1, 99		..	..	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997..... J J*	109¼ Jan 15	109 Jan 2	109 Jan 23		107⅞	..	..
Do do registered..... J J*	.. ....	.. ....	112½ Ap 14, 99		..	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s,1998..*F A	97⅞ Jan 26	95¾ Feb 1	96 Feb 3		95½	96½	..
Do do registered..... *F A	.. ....	.. ....	96 De 12, 99		..	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g.3½s,1998..*F A	99 Jan 27	97 Jan 2	98 Feb 2		97½	98	..
Do do registered..... *F A	97 Jan 10	95½ Jan 24	95⅜ Feb 1		..	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361..... *J J	113⅜ Jan 26	110 Jan 2	113½ Jan 30		113	..	..
Do registered ..... *J J	112½ Jan 24	110 Jan 4	111½ Feb 1		..	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936..... J J*	108 Jan 4	108 Jan 4	108 Jan 5		..	..	..
Do registered ..... J J*	.. ....	.. ....	106 Jne 17,98		..	..	..
Clear. Bl. C.1st s.f.gtd.4s,S.A,1940.J J	.. ....	.. ....	95 Jul 28,98		..	..	..
Do do registered.....	.. ....	.. ....	104 Jul 24,97		..	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 1st 7s, 1900.....*M N	102 Jan 29	101½ Jan 5	102 Jan 29		102¼	..	..
Do registered ..... *M N	102 Jan 29	101¾ Jan 29	102 Jan 29		102	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986..*F A	102 Feb 3	102 Feb 3	102 Feb 3		..	..	..
R.,W. & O.cn.1st ext.5s,July,1922..A O	128½ Jan 5	128½ Jan 5	128½ Jan 8		129	132	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918..... *M N	.. ....	.. ....	100 Jan., 97		..	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915..*F A	.. ....	.. ....	113 Ap 13, 99		..	..	..
Utica & R. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922..J J*	.. ....	.. ....	107 Au 13,98		..	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991..M S*	107 Jan 18	107 Jan 18	107 Jan 18		..	..	..
N. Y. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1927..A O*	.. ....	.. ....	123 Jul 14,99		122	124	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—							
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906...F A*	121 Jan 13	121 Jan 13	121 Jan 13		..	..	..
Lake Shore con. 1st 7s, 1900..... J J*	101½ Feb 1	100⅞ Jan 4	101½ Feb 1		101½	..	..
Do do registered, 1900..... Q J*	101½ Feb 1	100⅝ Jan 2	101½ Feb 1		101½	..	..
Do con. 2d 7s, 1903..... J D*	113⅛ Jan 24	112⅝ Jan 19	113⅛ Jan 24		112½	..	..
Do do registered, 1903..... J D*	112⅛ Jan 10	112⅛ Jan 10	112⅛ Jan 10		112½	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997..... *J D	110½ Jan 24	100⅛ Jan 6	110½ Jan 31		..	..	..
Do do registered..... *J D	.. ....	.. ....	109¼ De 4, 99		..	..	..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd. L.S.&M.S, 1901..*A O	.. ....	.. ....	108¾ De 1, 97		..	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934...J J*	.. ....	.. ....	122¾ No 3, 99		..	..	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902.*M N	109 Jan 30	108¼ Jan 5	109 Feb 2		109	109½	..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902..... *M N	.. ....	.. ....	103 De 28, 99		103	..	..
Do 6s, 1909..... M S*	.. ....	.. ....	122 Fe 25, 98		120	..	..
Do 5s, 1931..... *M S	.. ....	.. ....	129 No 20, 99		125	..	..
Do do registered, March, 1931..Q M	.. ....	.. ....	127 De 2, 99		125	..	..
Do 4s, 1940..... *J J	105 Jan 4	105 Jan 4	105 Jan 4		..	..	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937...A O*	107¾ Jan 29	104½ Jan 3	107½ Feb 1		..	..	..
Do registered ..... A O*	103½ Jan 3	103½ Jan 3	103½ Jan 3		..	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903.*J D	.. ....	.. ....	104½ Oct 7, 97		..	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000.....A O*	188 Jan 27	185¾ Jan 5	188 Jan 30		185	..	..
Do registered	.. ....	.. ....	187 Nc 17,99		..	..	..
Do do small certs., $100.....	.. ....	.. ....	185 Au 26,99		..	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937..M N*	.. ....	.. ....	128 De 27, 99		..	..	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918.....*M N	.. ....	.. ....	125½ Fe 6, 97		..	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905..... J J*	114 Jan. 5	114 Jan 5	114 Jan 5		114¾	..	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905..... J J	.. ....	.. ....	112 Jul 20,99		109¾	..	..
N.Y.,O. & W. ref.1st g.4s,June,1992..M S	107 Jan 30	102 Jan 10	107 Feb 2		..	..	..
Do do reg., $5,000 only..... M S	.. ....	.. ....	101¼ No 30,98		..	..	..
Nor. Pa. Ry. gen. l.g.1st g.6s,1921.*J J	.. ....	.. ....	119½ Ap 12, 99		..	..	..
Do registered..... *J J	.. ....	.. ....	112 Jul 20,99		..	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923..*F A	.. ....	.. ....	131¼ My 15,99		124	..	..
Do registered certificates..... Q F	.. ....	.. ....	132 Jul 28,99		..	..	..
N. P. Ry p.ln.ry.&l.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997.Q J	104 Jan 22	102½ Jan 2	103⅝ Feb 3		103¾	104	..
Do registered ..... Q J	103 Jan 8	103 Jan 8	103 Jan 8		..	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047.... Q F	67¼ Jan 31	65 Jan 10	67 Feb 3		67	67½	..
Do do registered..... Q F	.. ....	.. ....	66 Sep 21,99		..	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mch.,1948..Q M	.. ....	.. ....	95 My 11,99		..	86½	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933..J J*	118¼ Jan 30	118 Jan 5	118¼ Jan 30		118½	119¼	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941..*M N	110 Jan 15	110 Jan 15	110 Jan 29		110½	112½	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931....*M N	129 Jan 2	129 Jan 2	129 Jan 2		..	..	..
Do New Riv. 1st g. 6s, 1932....*A O	.. ....	.. ....	128 De 1, 99		..	..	..
Do imp. & ext. 6s, 1934..... *F A	.. ....	.. ....	117½ Au 30,98		..	..	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922..*J J	.. ....	.. ....	101 Fe 23, 97		103	..	..
Scl. V. & N. E. 1st gtd.g.4s,1989..M N*	99½ Jan 26	99¼ Jan 26	99½ Jan 26		98	100	..
Nor. & W. R 1st con.g.4s,1996...A O*	94½ Jan 22	90¼ Jan 8	93⅝ Feb 3		93	94	..
Ohio Riv.R.R. 1st g. 5s, 1936..*J D	.. ....	.. ....	103 Oct 24,99		105	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937..... *A O	95 Feb 1	95 Feb 1	95 Feb 1		90	..	..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1901.....J J*	70 Feb 1	60 Jan 5	70 Feb 1		..	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946..*J D	107⅝ Jan 30	104¼ Jan 6	107 Feb 2		107	..	..
Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910..M N*	105 Jan 16	105 Jan 16	105 Jan 24		105	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921.....J J*	112½ Jan 11	111½ Jan 10	112½ Jan 11		..	112¾	..
Do registered, 1921..... J J*	111½ Jan 19	111½ Jan 19	111½ Jan 19		..	..	..
Do gtd.5½s,col.tr.reg.cfs.,1937.M S*	.. ....	.. ....	102 No 11,98		..	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g.4s,1923.*M N	.. ....	.. ....	108 My 12,97		..	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C.gen.4s,1944.*M S	.. ....	.. ....	115½ Fe 24, 98		..	..	..
Clev. & Marietta 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935..	110 Jan 22	109 Jan 12	110 Jan 22		109½	111	..
P., D. & E. Tr. Co. cf. 1st 6s, 1920..*J J	100 Jan 18	100 Jan 18	100 Jan 23		99	..	..
Do Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	.. ....	.. ....	100 De 23, 97		..	..	..
Do E. Div.T.Co.cfs.1st 6s,1920.M S*	99½ Feb 3	99¼ Jan 22	99½ Feb 3		98	..	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926..... M N*	.. ....	.. ....	17 My 23,98		..	..	..
Do do Tr. Co. cfs., 1st inst. pd....	22 Jan 18	22 Jan 18	22 Jan 18		..	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb.,1921..Q F	.. ....	.. ....	126 Ap 28, 99		123	..	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921..... M N	.. ....	.. ....	96 De 9, 99		..	..	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932..... J D*	.. ....	.. ....	137 No 17,97		..	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922...A O*	.. ....	.. ....	107½ Oct 26,98		..	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922..... J J*	.. ....	.. ....	121 No 26,98		..	..	..
P.,C., C. & S.L.cn.g.gt.4½s,A,1940.A O*	115½ Jan 27	114 Jan 9	115¼ Feb 1		..	115¾	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942..... *A O	115⅞ Jan 30	113⅞ Jan 12	115⅞ Jan 30		..	115¾	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942..... M N*	.. ....	.. ....	113 No 23, 98		..	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945....M N*	.. ....	.. ....	107 De 5, 99		..	..	..
P., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900..... F A*	.. ....	.. ....	105⅜ Ap 13, 99		103	..	..
Do registered, 1900..... F A*	.. ....	.. ....	104¼ Ap 23, 97		..	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912..... J J*	135 Jan 12	135 Jan 12	135 Jan 12		..	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912..... J J*	.. ....	.. ....	130 No 16,99		..	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912..... A O	.. ....	.. ....	135 Jne 7, 99		..	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932..A O*	.. ....	.. ....	119½ Oct 4, 99		..	..	..
C. & P. con. skg. fd. 7s, 1900..M N*	103 Jan 5	102 Jan 12	102 Jan 12		103¼	..	..
Do gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser.A,1942..*J J	117½ Feb 2	117½ Feb 2	117½ Feb 2		117	..	..
C. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd.g.4½s,1941..J J*	108 Jan 15	108 Jan 15	108 Jan 15		..	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942..*M S	.. ....	.. ....	102 No 10,97		..	..	..
P. & L.E. 2d g.5s,Ser.A&B,Ja.,1928.A O	.. ....	.. ....	114 Mar., 93		..	..	..
P., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. l. 6s, 1932..J J*	.. ....	.. ....	117 Mar., 89		..	..	..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916..... J J*	.. ....	.. ....	90 Jne 24,99		..	..	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....A O*	113½ Jan 16	113¼ Jan 16	113¾ Jan 16		..	..	..
Do 1st con g. 5s, 1943..... J J*	.. ....	.. ....	98 Jul 14,97		..	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917..... J J*	100 Jan 25	99⅝ Jan 18	100 Jan 29		100	..	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.....	100½ Jan 26	99¼ Jan 11	100 Jan 29		100	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997.....*J J	85 Jan 2	83 Jan 9	85 Feb 3		84¾	85¼	..
Do registered ..... *J J	.. ....	.. ....	84¾ De 6, 99		..	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939...J J*	96 Jan 18	94¼ Jan 4	96 Feb 3		96	97	..
Utah Cent. 1st gtd. g. l. g.4s,1917.A O	.. ....	.. ....	88 Jne 27,99		..	..	..
Rio Gde. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939.J D*	.. ....	.. ....	105 No 10,99		102½	..	..
Rio Gde. South. 1st g. 3-4s, 1940...J J*	.. ....	.. ....	74½ De 15, 99		..	74½	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947..*J J	84¾ Jan 18	82 Jan 3	83 Feb 2		86	..	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g.6s,Cl.A,1906.M N*	.. ....	.. ....	110 No 15, 99		110¼	..	..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906..... M N*	111½ Jan 30	111½ Jan 30	111½ Jan 30		110¼	..	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906..... M N*	111½ Jan 31	111½ Jan 31	111½ Jan 31		110¼	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, P., C. & O., 1919.F A*	.. ....	.. ....	113¾ July, 96		..	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931..... J J*	.. ....	.. ....	124 De 16, 99		..	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931..... J J*	109¼ Feb 3	106 Jan 4	109¼ Feb 3		..	..	..
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987..... A O*	.. ....	.. ....	100½ Oct 3, 99		..	..	..
Ft. S. & V. B. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910.*A O	.. ....	.. ....	105 Oct 4, 97		..	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996....J J*	83¼ Feb 2	79 Jan 8	82¾ Feb 3		81½	..	..
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947....A O*	.. ....	.. ....	99¾ De 18, 99		98	100	..
Do Cert. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929..*A O	.. ....	.. ....	92¾ De 13, 99		..	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd.cts.,1989.M N*	91 Jan 25	86½ Jan 9	91 Feb 3		90¾	91	..
Do 2d g. 4s, inc.bd.cts.,Nov.,1989.J J	60¼ Feb 3	53⅜ Jan 10	60¼ Feb 3		60	60¼	..
St. P. City Ry Co. cn. g.5s,1937..*J J15	.. ....	.. ....	112 No 28, 99		109	..	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931..... F A*	.. ....	.. ....	120 Fe 8, 99		..	..	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917..... A O*	.. ....	.. ....	110¼ De 6, 99		..	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968..... *J D	98½ Feb 1	98 Jan 13	98½ Feb 1		..	98⅛	..
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909...A O*	.. ....	.. ....	118½ No 28, 99		119	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910..... M N*	120¼ Jan 23	119⅝ Jan 6	120¼ Jan 23		119½	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933..... J J*	140½ Jan 30	137 Jan 3	140½ Jan 30		140	143	..
Do do registered..... J J*	.. ....	.. ....	137¾ Fe 23, 99		..	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s..... J J*	114⅝ Jan 26	112¼ Jan 2	114⅝ Jan 26		..	..	..
Do do do registered..... J J*	.. ....	.. ....	106½ My 29,97		..	..	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937....*J D	104½ Jan 24	102½ Jan 2	104½ Jan 31		..	..	..
Do do registered..... *J D	.. ....	.. ....	104 Ja 24, 99		..	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922..... J J*	.. ....	.. ....	122¼ Ja 13, 98		..	..	..
Mon. Cent. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937....J J*	120½ Jan 10	120½ Jan 10	120¼ Jan 10		..	..	..
Do registered ..... J J*	.. ....	.. ....	115 Ap 24, 97		..	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937..... J J*	.. ....	.. ....	118 De 7, 99		..	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908.*A O	.. ....	.. ....	108 De 4, 99		..	..	..
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938...*J D	.. ....	.. ....	120 Ap 11, 99		..	..	..
Do registered ..... *J D	.. ....	.. ....	115 Ap 24, 98		..	..	..

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
S Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942...M S*	.. ....	.. ....	106⅝ No 20,99		..	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919.....*J J	.. ....	.. ....	112⅜ Oct 2, 99		..	..	..
Sa., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.*A O	126½ Jan 13	125½ Jan 3	126½ Jan 13		126	128	..
D 1st g. 5s, 1934..... *A O	.. ....	.. ....	112 Mr 17,99		..	..	..
Sea. & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926..... J J*	.. ....	.. ....	104⅜ Fe 5, 97		..	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—							
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col.,Aug.,1949.J D	83¾ Jan 23	80 Jan 9	83¾ Feb 3		83½	84	..
Do do registered..... J D	.. ....	.. ....	85 No 6, 99		..	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949..F A*	100⅝ Jan 23	97⅛ Jan 11	99¼ Feb 3		99	99¼	..
Do mtge. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug.,1929.J D	84 Jan 22	81 Jan 9	83¾ Feb 3		..	..	..
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910...F A*	.. ....	.. ....	108 Oct 17,99		108	..	..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905..... *J D	.. ....	.. ....	109½ No 4, 99		..	..	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931..*M N	102¾ Jan 31	101 Jan 4	102¾ Feb 3		..	..	..
Hous. & T. C. 1st W. & N.7s,1903.J J	.. ....	.. ....	102 Nov., 94		..	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937..... J J*	110½ Jan 9	110 Jan 29	110 Jan 29		..	..	..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912...A O*	.. ....	.. ....	110½ De 26, 99		..	..	..
Do gen g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921....*A O	85¾ Jan 27	83¾ Jan 9	85¼ Feb 2		..	..	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920..... J J*	.. ....	.. ....	114 No 17, 97		120½	..	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918..... *A O	.. ....	.. ....	134 No 22, 99		..	..	..
Gr. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927..... J J*	.. ....	.. ....	99 De 27, 99		..	..	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd.g.4s,1943..*J J	78¼ Feb 3	75 Jan 9	78¾ Feb 3		..	..	..
Tex. & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905..... F A*	.. ....	.. ....	116 De 14, 98		..	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912.M S*	.. ....	.. ....	106¼ No 17,97		..	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943..... J J*	104½ Feb 3	101 Jan 2	104½ Feb 3		..	..	..
S.P.of Arl.gtd.1st g.6s,Mch,1909-10.J J	110¾ Jan 4	110 Jan 2	110 Jan 31		110	..	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s,Ser.A,1905.*A O	.. ....	.. ....	107 Nov 1, 99		..	..	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937....M N*	105½ Jan 19	105½ Jan 19	105½ Jan 19		..	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37..... M N	106 Jan 3	104½ Jan 10	105½ Feb 3		..	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1941.J J*	97 Jan 31	95 Jan 4	97 Feb 2		..	..	..
So. Pac of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911..*J J	.. ....	.. ....	113⅞ No 23,98		..	..	..
Gila V.,G. & N.1st gtd.g.5s,1924..M N*	.. ....	.. ....	103⅞ De 27, 99		..	..	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907.*J J	.. ....	.. ....	98 Au 6, 97		..	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938..... A O*	.. ....	.. ....	106 Au 23,99		..	..	..
Southern R 1st con. g. 5s, 1994.....J J*	108½ Feb 2	106 Jan 8	108½ Feb 2		108⅝	108½	..
Do registered ..... J J	.. ....	.. ....	98 Oct 31,98		..	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g.4-4½-5s,1996.J J	.. ....	.. ....	108¾ Au 14, 99		108	..	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938.*M S	108½ Jan 10	108½ Jan 10	108½ Jan 10		..	..	..
Ala Central 1st g. 6s, 1918..... J J*	.. ....	.. ....	112¼ Au 17,97		..	..	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916..... J J*	115 Jan 31	115 Jan 31	115 Jan 31		..	..	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900..... J J*	.. ....	.. ....	103⅝ De 1, 99		..	..	..
Do divisional g. 5s, 1930..... J J*	115½ Jan 16	115½ Jan 16	115½ Jan 16		..	..	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956..... M N*	117½ Jan 25	114 Jan 2	117 Jan 30		..	..	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922...*J J	121 Jan 4	119½ Jan 16	121 Jan 30		..	..	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925..... J J*	121 Jan 18	118 Jan 13	121 Jan 19		120	..	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915.....*J J	120¾ Jan 31	118¼ Jan 2	120¾ Jan 31		120	124	..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909..... M S*	101 Jan 11	101 Jan 11	101 Jan 11		..	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927.....*A O	.. ....	.. ....	105 De 12, 99		103	108	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936..... *M N	110 Jan 15	109 Jan 8	110 Jan 15		110	..	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936.....*M N	110 Jan 18	108 Jan 4	110 Jan 18		110	..	..
Do serial, Series D..... A O*	.. ....	.. ....	102 Oct 13,99		..	..	..
Do serial, Series E..... *A O	.. ....	.. ....	109 Ja 12, 99		..	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur.gtd.4s,1924.*F A	.. ....	.. ....	90 Fe 23, 99		..	..	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914...J J*	114½ Jan 10	114½ Jan 10	114½ Jan 10		..	..	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919...*M N	105 Jan 3	102 Jan 15	105 Jan 30		..	..	..
Atlantic & Dan. 1st g. 5s, 1950....J J	100 Jan 12	99¾ Jan 10	100 Jan 16		100	100¼	..
Ter. Ass. of St. L. 1st 4½s,1939.A O*	.. ....	.. ....	113 Oct 2, 99		110½	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944....F A*	.. ....	.. ....	111⅓ No 3, 99		..	..	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930...A O	111 Jan 19	111 Jan 19	111 Jan 19		..	..	..
Tex. & Pac. E. Div. 1st g. 6s,1905.*M S	.. ....	.. ....	107 No 2, 99		..	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000..... *J D	113 Jan 22	111 Jan 3	112⅝ Feb 3		112½	..	..
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000....Mar	.. ....	.. ....	50 Oct 27,99		50	54	..
Do Trust certificates..... J J	.. ....	.. ....	51½ No 20,99		..	..	..
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937..... J J*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Continued from Page 1.

Northern Pacific Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Standard Consolidated Mining Company—Books close.

Thursday, Feb. 8.

Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company—Annual meeting.
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.

Friday, Feb. 9.

Denver Gas and Electric Company—Books close.
Norfolk and Western Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Pressed Steel Car Company—Dividend payable on common.
United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Saturday, Feb. 10.

American Radiator Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Automatic Beer Cask Company—Special meeting.
Bank of the Manhattan Company—Dividend payable.
Daylight Prison Company—Dividend payable.
Glucose Sugar Refining Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Louisville and Nashville Railroad—Dividend payable.
New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Books close for dividend on first and second preferred.
North Carolina Railroad—Dividend payable.
Omaha Water Company—Dividend payable on first and second preferred.
People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago—Annual meeting.
Twin City Rapid Transit Company—Books close for dividend on common.
Warwick Iron and Steel Company—Dividend payable.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Net changes for the week of 1 point or more in the more active securities were:

Advances.

Amal. Copper....1½	Internat. Pump pf.1½
Am. Air Power....5	Nat. Tube.....1¾
Am. Bicycle.....1½	Royal Bak. Pow..1
Am. Bicycle pf...3¾	Rubber Goods pf..1½
Am. Woolen.....2½	Sloss-Sheffield 2
Am. Woolen pf....1¾	Sloss-Sheffield pf..2
Con. Rubber Tire.1	Storage Power....4½
Con. Rub. Tire pf..1	Union Typewriter.1
Electric Boat.....1	Vir. C., I. & C....2
Electric Vehicle...3	Vir. C. I. & C. 5s..1
Elec. Vehicle pf.35	Worth'n Pump pf.3
Internat. Pump...2¾	

Declines.

Am. Agric. Chem..1	New Amst. Gas pf.1¾
Havana Commer..1½	Standard Oil.....6
Nat. Gramophone.9	

Ease in money market rates and the announcement of the earnings of several large industrial companies that gave strong evidence of the profits resulting from industrial activity were the principal factors affecting the outside market during the past week. The low rates that prevailed for call as well as for time loans to a large extent forestalled apprehension as to the course the money market was likely to take in the near future, and this, added to very favorable exhibits of earnings in the industrial field, did much to bring about a renewal of a certain amount of public interest in the outside market, and for the first time since the beginning of the year the public appeared to be taking an active part in the trading in curb stocks. Prominent by reason of the strength they displayed were the common stocks of several industrial companies which have already paid one or several dividends on the preferred stocks. The buying that resulted in this strength was based on the belief that many of the common stocks now selling at relatively low figures will before many months more enter the list of dividend payers. Naturally this would result in a very considerable increase in the value of these shares, and sufficient attention has already been drawn to them to attract much speculative interest.

In regard to the majority of the preferred industrial stocks traded in on the curb, it is the general feeling that the continuation of dividends is fairly well assured, and these are gradually working their way toward the class of investment securities. The element of speculation lies principally with the common stocks, and some of them are selling at figures that become very attractive when they are viewed as likely to become dividend payers in the near future. Semi-official statements as to the earnings of several of these companies show large surpluses above the dividends on the preferred stocks and applicable to dividends on the common shares, and it seems almost a certainty that on some of the common stocks now selling well under 40 dividends will be begun within a few months.

Most of the net changes for the week, whether in industrial or other stocks, were on the side of advances, which were many times as numerous as the declines. Some of the gains amounted to as much as 2 or 3 points, and a large number were in excess of 1 point. Not only was the market much stronger than during the two or three preceding weeks, but the average of transactions was much larger, tradings on some days being really active. A large part of the business on several days was supplied by Bay State Gas, a stock that attracted much attention throughout the week, but in a number of other stocks transactions were much larger than had of late been the rule. The buying in a number of stocks seemed to indicate that the public is again entering the market, and the absence of this class of buying was the chief cause of the extreme dullness of the market from the beginning of the year up to the first days of last week.

Amalgamated Copper received very little attention until late in the week, when transactions in it became somewhat larger and a sharp upward movement occurred. On Saturday Amalgamated sold up to 84¾ and closed at 84½ bid, showing a net gain of 1½ points. It was favorably affected by statements in regard to the plans of the United Metals Selling Company, formed to market the output of the Amalgamated and a large number of other copper mining companies, and which, it was thought, would serve to steady the copper market and lead to an increase in the earnings of the mining companies.

Electric Vehicle was made particularly prominent by a sharp decline early in the week, followed at the close by the extraordinary advance of 50 points on transactions in only 200 shares. Several hundred shares pressed for sale early in the week, and as there was little demand for the issue it sold down to 60, but as soon as this stock was disposed of the market became steadier, and a day or two later bids for the stock were advanced to 70. The issue is closely held, so its price is very easily affected. It has often fluctuated violently between sales, but the advance which occurred Friday afternoon was unprecedented. From a sale at 60 it rose abruptly to 100, where 100 shares changed hands, and the same day another lot sold at 110. On Saturday the stock was offered at par, 10 points below the last sale, but it nevertheless showed a net advance of 35 points over the previous Saturday's final bid. The common stock was more active and less erratic. It sold up to 47 and ended the week at 45 bid, a net gain of 3 points. The business of the company is said to be in excellent condition, but the fluctuations in the stock seemed to be entirely apart from any developments in the affairs of the company and due entirely to its technical position. The early selling seemed to be due to the fear that the stock held by certain persons supposed to be in financial difficulties would have to be sold for what it would bring. This forced selling did not appear, and the passing of the fears felt in this regard led to the violent recovery, which carried the stock up 40 points between sales. It is probable that the question of the second dividend on Electric Vehicle preferred will come up for consideration next month, but no forecast of the action the Directors are likely to take has yet been had. The first dividend paid last April covered a period of a year and amounted to 8 per cent. It is a question whether a similar course will be followed this year, or whether only a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. will be paid.

Practically no change occurred in any of the local gas stocks and in none of them was trading very large. Among the industrial stocks that showed substantial net gains were American Woolen, advancing 2½ points; American Woolen preferred, 1¾; Consolidated Rubber Tire preferred, 5; National Tube, 1¾; Rubber Goods preferred, 1½; Sloss-Sheffield common and preferred, 2; Storage Power, 4½, and Worthington Pump preferred, 3.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to THE NEW YORK TIMES by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address Financial Editor, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	425	..
American Exchange	180	..
Astor	490	..
Bowery	285	310
Broadway	230	250
Butchers & Drovers'	85	95
Central	175	185
Chase	425	..
Chatham	295	310
Chemical	3900	4100
Citizens'	148	155
City, new stock	280	300
Colonial	250	..
Columbia	190	..
Commerce	270	..
Continental	128	..
Corn Exchange	325	380
East River	130	..
Fifth National	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2600	..
First	3250	..
Fourth	170	180
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Gallatin	400	..
Gansevoort	..	80
Garfield	1600	..
German-American	115	..
German Exchange	235	260
Germania	325	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	125	..
Hanover	675	725
Hide & Leather	120	..
Home	120	140
Importers & Traders'	520	535
Irving	172½	..
Leather Manufacturers'	225	250

Banks—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Liberty	310	..
Lincoln	775	825
Manhattan	253	275
Market & Fulton	215	240
Mechanics'	190	200
Mechanics & Traders'	90	110
Mercantile	190	..
Merchants'	170	..
Merchants' Exchange	120	..
Metropolis	400	450
Mount Morris	200	..
Mutual	140	..
National Union	575	650
Nassau	160	..
New Amsterdam	590	..
New York	245	265
New York County	1500	..
Ninth	85	92
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
North America	200	210
Oriental	190	200
Pacific	170	..
Park	450	475
People's	225	..
Phenix	100	110
Plaza	475	..
Produce Exchange	120	130
Republic	200	215
Riverside	210	..
Seaboard	275	..
Second	550	..
Seventh	170	..
Shoe & Leather	98	105
State of New York	125	..
Twelfth Ward	115	..
Union Square	210	..
Western National	335	360
West Side	375	..
Yorkville	210	..

Trust Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	195	205
Bankers'	195	200
Brooklyn	390	..
Central	2075	..
Central Realty Bond and Trust	250	..
Continental	375	..
City	..	400
Colonial	..	400
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1350	..
Fifth Avenue	400	500
Franklin	300	325
Guaranty	600	700
Hamilton	270	..
International B. & T.	135	..
Kings County	350	..
Knickerbocker	375	..
Manhattan	350	400
Manufacturers'	320	..
Mercantile	775	..
Metropolitan	400	450
Morton	400	425
Nassau	125	..
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1400	1500
N. Y. Security & Trust	675	..
North American	148	152
Produce Exchange	125	130
Real Estate	300	..
State	390	..
Title Guaranty & T.	385	..
Trust Company of America	190	195
Union	1350	1450
U. S. Mortgage Trust	500	540
United States	1575	..
Washington Trust	300	..
Williamsburg	200	210

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	23	26
Brooklyn Ferry bonds	88	90
N. Y. & Hoboken F.	66	68
N. Y. & Hoboken F. con. 5s	93¼	94
Tenth & Twenty-third Street	80	90
Tenth & Twenty-third St. bds.	105½	107
Union Ferry	37	39
Union Ferry bonds	99	100½

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	110	120
Commonwealth	95	108
Continental	530	..
Eagle	230	240
Empire City	85	90
German-American	510	520
Germania	285	300
Globe & Rutgers	..	90
Greenwich	165	175
Hamilton	100	106
Hanover	150	160
Home	215	225
Kings County	150	..
Nassau, Brooklyn	155	..
New York	90	100
Niagara	105	..
North River	145	148
Pacific	130	140
Peter Cooper	110	120
Phenix, Brooklyn	175	185
Stuyvesant	90	..
United States	120	125
Westchester	300	..
Williamsburg City	420	..

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	113	115
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	106	108
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	99	101
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	35	40
Bleecker St. & F.F'y extend 4s	100	100½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	240
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	100	102
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	115	117
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	115	117
Brooklyn El. bonds	103	103½
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	109	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	115
Central Crosstown	270	300
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	125	130
Central Park, N. & E. River	108	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Christopher & Tenth Street	170	180
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	325	330
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	100	102
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf.	83	86
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	115	135
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	115	117
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	100	102
Eighth Avenue Railroad	385	400
Eighth Ave. 6 per cent. scrip	108	111
42d St. & Grand St.	390	410
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av.	60	65
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	88½	90
Kings County El. 4s, (new)	84	85
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	109	112
Nassau Electric 4s	87	90
New Orleans Trac. com.	27	28
New Orleans Trac. pf.	100	102
Ninth Avenue	195	205
North Jersey Street Ry.	27	29
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s	86	89
North Shore Traction com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.	85	87
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103	104
Rochester Railway	15	17
Rochester Railway con. 5s	106½	108
Second Avenue stock	200	201
Second Ave 1st m. 5s	107	108
Second Avenue consol. 5s	115	117
Sixth Avenue stock	208	210
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945	111	114

Street Railways—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
South Ferry 1st 5s	106	108
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	116½
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Twenty-third Street	395	410
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	106	108
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	113	115
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
United Traction, Providence	108	111
United Trac., Prov., bonds	113	114
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943	100	111
Worcester Traction common	25	27
Worcester Traction pf.	106	105

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	100	102
Amalgamated Copper	84½	85
Am. Agricultural Chem.	28	30
Am. Agricultural Chem. pf.	76	78
American Air Power	40	47
American Bank Note	47	50
American Bicycle	17	19
American Bicycle pf.	48	51
American Bicycle bonds	..	92½
American Press Association	70	80
American Type Founders	51	53
American Woolen Goods	25	25¾
American Woolen Goods pf.	80½	81½
Arizona Lead	10	10½
Asphalt of America	11	12
Barney & Smith Car	10	13½
Barney & Smith Car pf.	99	105
Barney & Smith Car bonds	103	106
British Columbia Copper	8½	9¼
Central & South American Tel.	105	105½
Central Fireworks	11	14
Central Fireworks pf.	55	60
Chesebrough Mfg.	345	360
Chicago & Alton subscrips.	106¼	107
Chicago & Alton 3s (new)	93	96
Consolidated Fireworks	10	..
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	70	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	8	10
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	44	50
Cramps' Ship & Engine Bldg.	79	81
Distilling Company of America	6¼	6⅝
Distilling Co. of America pf.	20⅝	21½
Electric Axle Light & Power	4⅛	4½
Electric Boat	18	20
Electric Boat pf.	..	40
Electric Vehicle	45	50
Electric Vehicle pf.	90	100
Electro-Pneumatic	1	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	22½
General Chemical	59	65
General Chemical pf.	97	100
Havana Commercial	19	20¼
Havana Commercial pf.	59½	60½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell 6s, 1922	70	80
Hudson River Telephone	117	118
Illinois Transportation	2½	2¾
International Pump	17¾	..
International Pump pf.	63½	64¼
Lorillard pf	..	108
Markeen Copper	5	7
Mergenthaler Linotype	190	195
National Gramophone	47	53
National Salt	46	47¼
National Salt pf.	77	78
National Tube	45⅞	46
National Tube pf.	92	92½
New England Transportation	6	6½
New York Transportation	9⅛	9¾
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	165	180
Otis Elevator	22½	25
Otis Elevator pf.	86	89
Pitts., Bess. & L. E.	19	19½
Procter & Gamble	380	400
Procter & Gamble pf.	190	200
Royal Baking Powder pf.	94	94½
Rubber Goods	30	31
Rubber Goods pf.	81½	83½
Singer Manufacturing	650	750
Sloss-Sheffield	30½	31
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	70	71
Standard Coupler	33	36
Standard Oil	512	515
Storage Power	15¾	16½
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Swift & Co.	100	101
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	106	108
Tennessee Copper	13	14
Texas Pacific Coal	70	..
Texas Pacific Coal 6s, 1908	107	..
Union Typewriter	27½	30
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	120	123
United Shoe Machinery	30	32
United Shoe Machinery pf.	23	23½
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	½
Virginia Coal, Iron & C.	26	27½
Virginia C., I. & C. 5s, 1949	62	64
Westinghouse Air Brake	390	410
Worthington Pump pf.	101	103

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State	2¼	2½
Buffalo City	4	6½
Buffalo City 5s, 1947	72	75
Central Union 5s, 1927	103	103½
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) bonds	104	106
Denver Gas	37	39½
Denver Gas	37	40
Denver Gas bonds	75	77½
Fort Wayne	38	45
Fort Wayne bonds	60	65
Grand Rapids	98	100
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	103	105
Ind. Natural & Ill.	40	45
Ind. Natural & Ill. bonds	60	65
Indianapolis	100	105
Indianapolis 1st 6s, 1920	103	105
Lafayette	38	45
Lafayette bonds	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Val.	38	45
Logansport & Wab. Val. bonds	60	65
Madison (Wis.)	77	80
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1926	107	109
Mutual	280	300
New Amsterdam	25⅞	26¼
New Amsterdam pf.	46⅜	48
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	94½	96
N. E. Gas & Coke	19	21
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s, 1937	70½	71½
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	107	110
N. Y. & E. R. con 5s, 1945	103	106
Ohio & Indiana	38	45
Ohio & Indiana bonds	60	65
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	94	96
St. Paul (Minn.)	52	56
Standard (New York)	115	125
Standard pf.	135	150
Standard 1st 5s, 1930	115	117
Syracuse	..	15
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	85	90
Western (Milwaukee)	97	100
Western col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	102	105

BUSINESS IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—The business situation continues very favorable. Numerous price advances are reported. In the Essen district pig iron has just been raised to 100 marks for Bessemer and hematite. The Siegen Ore Syndicate has raised prices 3½ marks for 1901 delivery.

The West German cotton spinners have made a further advance in yarns.

The Soap Trust has resolved to raise prices.

The wood dealers have organized a combination at Strassburg for Southwest Germany.

Belgian officials have recently been in Germany, and ordered many locomotives for early delivery.

A thousand carloads of English coal have been ordered for a furnace in Westphalia, the Dortmund-Ems Canal enabling the English to compete successfully with local producers.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1900 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing. Feb. 3. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1900 Highest.	Range in 1900 Lowest.	Last Sale.
195	..	**Albany & Sus.**	$3,500,000	Jan., 1900 3½	..	..	*210 Oct. 13, 1899
140	160	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1899 4	..	..	145 Dec. 27, 1899
3½	3¾	American Spirits Mfg.	27,983,300	....	3½ Jan. 22	3½ Jan. 22	3½ Jan. 22, 1900
..	..	American Spirits Mfg. pf.	3,984,900	....	.....	.....	*24 Oct. 10, 1899
16	17	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	....	*15 Jan. 19	*15 Jan. 19	*15 Jan. 10, 1900
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sept. 6, 1899 3	..	..	*121 Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	Jan., 1900 1	..	..	100 Oct. 31, 1898
106	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	1,426,000	Jan., 1900 2	..	..	106½ Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B.	5,000,000	....	.....	.....	21 Feb. 15, 1899
114	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern.	5,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900 4	*119 Jan. 10	*119 Jan. 10	*119 Jan. 10, 1900
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 ¾	..	..	93 Dec. 8, 1899
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	....	.....	.....	20¾ Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,000	Dec. 27, 1899 3	..	..	171 Apr. 5, 1899
..	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	3,479,500	Dec. 27, 1899 2½	.....	.....	*198½ Feb. 15, 1899
119	126	Chic. & East. Ill. pf.	5,830,700	Jan. 2, 1900 1½	124 Jan. 5	120 Jan. 17	120 Jan. 17, 1900
171	176	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	12,646,800	Aug. 21, 1899 3½	..	..	175 Dec. 8, 1899
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Jan. 2, 1900 4	..	..	102½ May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	6,500,000	Jan. 2, 1900 1½	..	..	120 June 4, 1898
187	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	Dec. 1, 1899 1¾	..	..	*188¾ Oct. 25, 1899
1⅝	1⅝	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	5,500,000	....	1½ Jan. 8	1½ Jan. 8	1½ Jan. 8, 1900
2½	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	500,000	....	.....	.....	2½ Dec. 2, 1899
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf.	836,700	....	.....	.....	30 June 9, 1899
160	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900 2¾	*183 Jan. 17	*183 Jan. 17	*183 Jan. 17, 1900
48	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1900 2	..	..	*50 Dec. 11, 1899
95	..	**Des Moines & Ft. D. pf.**	763,000	Aug. 1, 1899 7	..	..	110 June 20, 1899
..	..	Detroit City Gas	2,944,300	Nov. 15, 1899 2½	.....	.....	97½ Dec. 26, 1899
4⅝	5	Dul., South Shore & Atlantic.	12,000,000	....	6 Jan. 6	4¾ Jan. 12	5¼ Jan. 15, 1900
375	400	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Jan., 1900 3¾	*400 Jan. 20	*400 Jan. 20	*400 Jan. 20, 1900
16¼	18½	Erie 2d pf.	16,000,000	....	16⅛ Jan. 24	15⅝ Jan. 10	16⅛ Jan. 24, 1900
..	..	**Ft. Worth & Rio Grande**	3,108,100	....	..	..	21½ Oct. 21, 1899
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel.**	5,000,000	Jan., 1900 1½	..	..	*108½ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900 2½	..	..	*45 Nov. 3, 1899
..	..	**H. B. Claflin 1st pf.**	2,600,300	Feb. 1, 1900 1¼	..	..	*101 June 6, 1899
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	Feb. 1, 1900 1½	..	..	*100 Feb. 28, 1899
..	..	Harlem	8,638,650	Jan. 2, 1900 4	..	..	*390 Apr. 12, 1899
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	Jan. 25, 1900 50c	..	..	*105 May 20, 1899
65	75	Homestake Mining	21,000,000	Jan. 25, 1900 50c	*70 Jan. 22	*70 Jan. 22	*70 Jan. 22, 1900
98	102	**Illinois Central** leased line.	10,000,000	Jan., 1900 2	*99 Jan. 26	*99 Jan. 26	*99 Jan. 26, 1900
3	4	**Keokuk & Des Moines**	2,800,000	....	..	..	3¾ Dec. 22, 1899
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	..	..	*32 Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000	....	..	..	7½ Nov. 9, 1899
66	77	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.) pf.	3,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 3	..	..	*67½ Dec. 11, 1899
95	101	**Laclede Gas** pf.	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1899 2½	100 Jan. 4	96 Jan. 11	96 Jan. 11, 1900
194	210	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Jan. 20, 1900 3½	*200 Jan. 6	*197 Jan. 6	*200 Jan. 6, 1900
65	..	**Maryland Coal** pf.	1,876,000	Jan. 1, 1900 2	*70 Jan. 9	*70 Jan. 9	*70 Jan. 9, 1900
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Dec. 30, 1899 5	....	.....	*152 May 31, 1899
10	10½	Mo., Kansas & Texas	54,950,000	....	10½ Jan. 12	10 Jan. 5	*11⅛ Jan. 18, 1900
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	..	..	*62 Dec. 15, 1899
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	....	.....	.....	3½ June 9, 1899
..	..	National Linseed Oil certs.	.....	....	3¼ Jan. 10	3¼ Jan. 10	3¼ Jan. 10, 1900
5	..	National Starch Mfg.	5,000,000	....	.....	.....	8½ Nov. 15, 1899
60	..	Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st pf.	3,000,000	May 1, 1898 2	..	..	65 Nov. 9, 1899
15	..	National Starch 2d pf.	2,500,000	Oct., 1896 6	..	..	25 Nov. 15, 1899
35	40	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Oct. 2, 1899 2	..	..	36 Oct. 27, 1899
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900 2½	.....	.....	*124 Jan. 28, 1897
34	35	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	11,000,000	....	35¾ Jan. 5	32 Jan. 2	34 Jan. 13, 1900
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Jan. 10, 1900 1	..	..	88¾ Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	....	..	..	*7 Nov. 6, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	17,384,300	July 2, 1898 1	..	..	*45 Nov. 15, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	2,245,000	Jan. 2, 1900 2	..	..	75½ Oct. 7, 1899
83	88	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf.	1,515,500	Feb. 1, 1900 1¼	87½ Jan. 4	85 Jan. 9	85 Jan. 9, 1900
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896 2	.....	.....	*95 Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	Dec. 1, 1899 1¾	.....	.....	*110 June 26, 1899
380	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900 4	.....	.....	*375 June 17, 1899
5	6½	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	....	6½ Jan. 23	5½ Jan. 17	6½ Jan. 23, 1900
..	..	Philadelphia Company	7,500,000	Jan. 20, 1900 2½	74 Jan. 19	74 Jan. 19	74 Jan. 19, 1900
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900 2	.....	.....	*117 May 16, 1899
157	..	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago.	19,714,200	Jan. 1, 1900 1¾	.....	.....	*184 Dec. 23, 1899
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	Jan., 1900 3	.....	.....	*137 Mar. 3, 1899
..	..	Pitts., & West. pf., t. r., 25c. pd.	.....	....	15 Jan. 2	14½ Jan. 3	14½ Jan. 8, 1900
2	2½	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	....	.....	.....	2 Dec. 27, 1899
8	11	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	May 15, 1899 ½	10 Jan. 4	10 Jan. 4	10 Jan. 4, 1900
190	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 4	..	..	*200¼ Dec. 11, 1899
5¾	6½	**St. J. & Grand Island**	4,600,000	....	6½ Jan. 4	6 Jan. 15	6 Jan. 23, 1900
46	47	St. J. & Grand Island 1st pf.	5,491,000	Jan. 31, 1900 2	49⅞ Jan. 2	49⅞ Jan. 2	*47 Jan. 2, 1900
..	53	St. Paul & Duluth	4,660,200	July 5, 1887 3	56 Jan. 3	50½ Jan. 11	51 Jan. 17, 1900
100	104	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	4,099,600	Sept., 1899 3½	.....	.....	*104 Dec. 26, 1899
59½	60½	Silver Bullion certs.	.....	....	59½ Jan. 16	59½ Jan. 16	59½ Jan. 16, 1900
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 3½	..	..	*200 Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Sept. 30, 1899 1	..	..	*147 Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf.	3,721,100	July 1, 1899 3	..	..	*144½ Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	Jan., 1900 2½	..	..	100 Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	....	..	..	10 July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 16, 1899 4	..	..	*40½ Feb. 5, 1897
20	25	Tol. & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 15, 1893 1	..	..	24 Nov. 20, 1899
40	50	Tol. & Ohio Central pf.	3,705,000	July 25, 1896 1½	..	..	45 Dec. 2, 1899
..	..	Tol., St. L. & Kansas City pf.	5,805,000	....	..	..	5 Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900 ½	.....	.....	64 July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Jan. 10, 1900 2½	*272¼ Jan. 17	*272¼ Jan. 17	*272¼ Jan. 17, 1900
..	25	U. S. Flour Milling	3,000,000	....	..	..	*12 Nov. 21, 1899
..	35	U. S. Flour Milling pf.	5,000,000	....	..	..	12 Dec. 20, 1899
160	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sept. 1, 1899 3½	..	..	165 Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	Jan., 1900 3½	..	..	*174 Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Nov. 15, 1899 1½	..	..	120 Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg.	8,813,096	....	..	..	*68 Sept. 23, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 20, 1899 3	..	..	*98 Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Detroit City Gas, Harlem, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Pennsylvania Coal, Warren Railroad, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Kingston and Pembroke, and Pittsburg and Western preferred, the par value of each of which is $50. New Central Coal is $20 par, American Coal $25 par, and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph $25 par.

SEYMOUR, JOHNSON & CO.

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,

EMPIRE BUILDING,

NEW YORK.

Direct private wires to all principal cities.

Telephone 4160-4164 CORTLANDT.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,

Dealers in

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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

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Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.
International Silver Co.
Syracuse Rap. Trans. R'way.
Rochester Railway.
Columbus Railway.
Denver Gas & Electric Co.
SAMUEL H. BARROWS, 38 Broad St., Dealer in
Municipal, Railroad, Traction, and Gas Securities. Telephone, 2825 Broad.

FOREIGN BANK HOLDINGS.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Feb. 1, 1900	£35,501,931	.....
Feb. 2, 1899	32,974,894	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Feb. 1, 1900	75,830,814	£45,688,096
Feb. 2, 1899	72,778,592	47,915,382
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Feb. 1, 1900	26,985,000	13,901,000
Feb. 2, 1899	28,226,000	15,541,000
RUSSIA.		
Feb. 1, 1900	85,730,000	5,515,000
Feb. 2, 1899	100,600,000	2,242,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Feb. 1, 1900	37,887,000	8,918,000
Feb. 2, 1899	29,898,000	10,359,000
SPAIN.		
Feb. 1, 1900	13,600,000	14,852,000
Feb. 2, 1899	11,062,000	8,744,000
ITALY.		
Feb. 1, 1900	15,412,000	1,506,000
Feb. 2, 1899	15,029,000	2,344,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Feb. 1, 1900	4,360,000	6,015,000
Feb. 2, 1899	4,315,000	6,800,000
BELGIUM.		
Feb. 1, 1900	2,884,000	1,442,000
Feb. 2, 1899	3,000,000	1,550,000
Total for week	£298,190,745	£97,837,096
Total preceding week	297,853,980	97,672,792
Corresponding date last year	298,042,486	96,495,382

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 2@3 per cent., closing on Saturday at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

The Bank of England gained £261,141 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 44.95, became 46.22 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France lost 1,925,000f gold and 525,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market steady. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.84½@$4.84¼ for sixty days, $4.87½@$4.87⅝ for demand, $4.88⅛@$4.88¼ for cable transfers, and $4.83¼@$4.84 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.19⅜ for long and 5.16¼@5.16¼ less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94½ and 95 1-16@95⅛; guilders at 40⅛ and 40⅜.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—20c premium. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 premium; bank, 75c discount. Savannah—Buying, $1 premium per $1,000; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c premium.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 3d day of February, 1900:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$263,655,585.00		
Gold bullion	140,037,220.28		
		$403,692,805.88	
Outstanding gold certificates	$208,213,819.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	23,112,146.00		
		185,101,673.00	*$218,591,132.88
Standard silver dollars		$409,415,914.00	
Outstanding silver certificates	$406,263,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	9,565,714.00		
		396,697,790.00	12,718,124.00
Silver bullion	.....	.....	97,338.56
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$8,346,140.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	79,495,140.00		
		$87,841,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	.....	87,841,280.00	
		$20,040,662.00	
United States notes			
Outstanding currency certificates	$14,920,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	200,000.00		
		14,720,000.00	14,320,662.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$1,885,679.00		
National bank notes	6,371,472.37		
Fractional silver coin	4,975,946.64		
Fractional currency	72.04		
Minor coin	487,201.54		
Deposits in National banks	109,129,054.70		
Bonds and interest paid	645,680.38		
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$8,741,589.37	$123,405,115.67	
Outstanding checks and drafts	8,006,400.30		
Disbursing officers' balances	52,375,324.57		
Post Office Department account	4,358,010.38		
Miscellaneous items	3,270,211.47		
		76,841,536.09	46,653,579.58
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$292,380,837.02

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$709,583.52	$2,625,397.78	$138,610,147.86
Internal revenue	1,037,194.47	2,565,480.34	177,046,571.33
Miscellaneous	296,862.15	647,925.27	22,387,753.04
Total receipts	$2,043,640.14	$5,838,812.39	$338,644,472.23

EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	745,000.00	1,120,000.00	65,394,396.94
War	120,000.00	640,000.00	89,862,863.89
Navy	370,000.00	400,000.00	33,638,394.91
Indians	35,000.00	150,000.00	6,072,091.61
Pensions	300,000.00	2,575,000.00	85,478,908.76
Interest	.....	.....	27,373,483.59
Total expenditures	$1,570,000.00	$4,885,000.00	$307,820,139.70
Excess of receipts over expenditures	473,640.14	953,812.39	30,824,332.53
Receipts last year—			
Customs	712,541.20	2,202,234.83	116,329,815.56
Internal revenue	636,895.75	1,966,882.95	161,343,279.41
Receipts from all sources last year	1,460,843.00	4,546,811.61	292,283,631.69
Expenditures last year	1,190,000.00	4,588,000.00	385,192,802.81
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	83,197.50	146,387.50	9,548,260.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	98,345.00	212,420.00	8,991,356.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1870.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$544,750,279.00	$103,021,423.00	$647,771,702.00
This fiscal year	9,295,663.00	3,525,056.00	12,820,719.00
This month	248,492.00	19,094.00	267,586.00
This day	146,885.00	3,510.00	150,395.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Feb. 3	$1,026,052,652	$59,007,580
Jan. 27	972,111,857	49,416,899
Jan. 20	1,005,176,062	56,928,365
Jan. 13	1,067,626,402	58,654,808
*Jan. 6	1,146,108,220	62,735,507
*Dec. 30	980,902,005	46,539,980
Dec. 23	1,428,305,943	58,302,736
Dec. 16	1,349,644,928	51,807,123
Dec. 9	1,114,066,435	45,117,036
*Dec. 2	1,030,136,949	46,067,791
Nov. 25	1,086,782,288	53,852,106
Nov. 18	1,263,834,833	55,866,585
*Nov. 11	1,001,754,797	37,124,066
Nov. 4	1,284,266,145	54,674,678
Oct. 28	1,099,029,146	54,975,280
Oct. 21	1,202,533,092	56,925,993
Oct. 14	1,163,902,485	53,251,186
Oct. 7	1,450,632,652	60,584,730
†Sept. 30	749,234,101	38,614,303
Sept. 23	1,350,038,285	58,854,915
Sept. 16	1,008,748,288	43,451,021
†Sept. 9	896,526,474	43,742,432
Aug. 26	972,668,143	44,757,804
Aug. 19	965,519,703	49,330,721
Aug. 12	903,780,544	47,319,779
Aug. 5	1,029,869,475	54,447,146
July 29	875,946,985	57,845,059
July 22	980,471,913	55,532,502
July 15	1,196,806,402	63,983,319
*July 8	1,026,944,953	64,469,370
July 1	1,165,888,116	66,853,468
June 24	945,738,533	52,452,896
June 17	1,137,462,946	66,904,470
June 10	1,039,203,504	56,814,127
*June 3	954,342,883	52,274,997
May 27	1,231,015,611	69,939,059
May 20	1,245,292,959	69,891,513
May 13	1,394,833,511	77,221,284
May 6	*1,439,472,965	72,052,491
April 29	1,201,119,369	67,732,655
April 22	1,302,919,610	77,752,588
April 15	1,424,346,225	82,334,464
April 8	1,553,060,641	77,373,938
April 1	1,293,859,167	60,915,694
March 25	1,247,937,065	74,448,286
March 18	1,246,322,750	67,781,545
March 11	1,201,879,387	76,573,526
March 4	1,392,090,590	74,060,291
*Feb. 25	1,173,231,495	50,387,272
†Feb. 18	965,775,922	50,387,272
Feb. 11	1,133,485,998	54,886,284
Feb. 4	1,328,431,208	70,343,718

*Five days. †Four days.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

NEW YORK.
NOS. 16, 18, 20 & 22 WILLIAM STREET.
CHARTERED 1822.

Capital, $1,000,000.00 Surplus, $5,525,000.00

The Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into court, and is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, Receiver, and in all other Fiduciary capacities.

Acts as Trustee under Mortgages made by Railroad and other corporations, and as Registrar and Transfer Agent of Stocks and Bonds.

Receives deposits upon Certificate of Deposit, or subject to check, and allows interest on daily balances.

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SAMUEL SLOAN, Jr., Secretary.
AUGUSTUS V. HEELY, Asst. Secy.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,

ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.

Allows Interest on Daily Balances.

Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.

OFFICERS:

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EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

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Anson R. Flower,	Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Wm. T. Wardwell,
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Richard Delafield,	Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day,	L. C. Dessar,
Percival Kühne,	Geo. Warren Smith,
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Seth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quintard,
W. Seward Webb.	

THE STATE TRUST CO.

100 BROADWAY.

Capital $1,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits..$1,250,000

WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
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H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary & Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.
G. L. WILMERDING, Asst. Secretary.

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Henry H. Cook,	George Foster Peabody,
J. B. Duke,	Elihu Root,
Joel B. Erhardt,	Thomas F. Ryan,
Joseph N. Hallock,	R. A. C. Smith,
William Jay,	H. H. Vreeland,
Walter S. Johnston,	Charles E. Warren,
Edwin A. McAlpin,	William A. Wheelock,
Anson G. McCook,	H. P. Whitney,
Andrew Mills,	William C. Whitney,
William A. Nash,	P. A. B. Widener.

The Corn Exchange Bank,

William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.

Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000.00
Deposits 20,000,000.00

BRANCHES:

Broadway Branch,	Astor Place Bank.
Broadway & Spring St.	Astor Place.
Hudson River Bank,	Queens County Bank.
12d St & Columbus Ave.	Borough of Queens.

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital . . $1,500,000
Surplus . . 1,500,000
Deposits . 25,000,000

HATCH & FOOTE,

BANKERS,
No. 3 Nassau and 18 Wall St., N.Y.
ESTABLISHED 1867.

George Barclay Moffat. Alexander M. White, Jr.

Moffat & White,

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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
NO. 1 NASSAU STREET.

E. H. GAY & CO.,

BONDS
OF
DIVIDEND PAYING
RAILROADS and STREET RAILROADS.
1 NASSAU ST.

The Mercantile Trust Co.,

NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $6,000,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

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ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
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Eugene Delano,	Thomas T. Eckert,
J. Roosevelt Roosevelt,	James McCreery,
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C. C. Cuyler,	James H. Hyde,
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James W. Alexander,	Henry C. Deming,
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CITY TRUST CO

OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000

Allows Interest on Daily Balances.

Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.

Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent; Registrar of Stocks and Bonds; Trustee for Corporation Mortgages; Guardian; Executor; Administrator; Trustee; Committee; Receiver; Assignee, etc.

Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Transacts a General Banking Business

OFFICERS:

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JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
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